THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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DIED,

In this city, at the residence of Mr. G. W. Rose, on the 18th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., after a protracted and rapid decline, Mrs. ELIZABETH CATHERINE MILLIGAN, born November 16th, 1831.

May she rest in peace.

WANTED AGENTS FOR

BIBLE LYRICS.

By Rev. Jno. A. Murray. *The Great Book of the Year. The mature product of 30 years study.* Cordially endorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. Extraordinary inducements to Agents, *of which Commissions are but a part.* Agents already meeting with splendid success. Send for descriptive circular, and elegant, full page, sample engraving. Address J. F. VENT, Publisher, 3 Barclay St., New York. sept 3 268-3td-wlt

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WANTED.—BEESWAX, GINSENG, Dried Fruits, Wool, and General Produce.

Our Southern and Western friends can obtain the highest market rates, and get prompt returns, by consigning their Produce to us.

J. CLARKSON GRIFFITH,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 20 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
sept 14 33-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unidentified tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as to undermine and impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions may be invigorated by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes,* and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by this depraved condition, the *Sarsaparilla* is scarcely efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts contained with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and ailed with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Aque Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or traveling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

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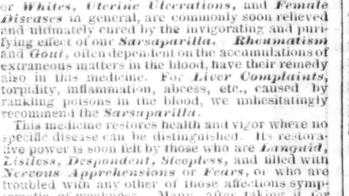
WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PEOKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.
july 16 23 3m

Fight with Lions.

Perilous Position of a Tamer.

Mr. Lucas, the lion tamer, had a narrow escape of being eaten by his lions, August 20, at the Hippodrome in Paris.—He went into the cage where there were two lionesses, with only a whip in his hand, instead of a heavy cudgel which he generally carries. A lioness, presuming upon his being unarmed, sprang at him and seized him by the nap of the neck.—A cry of horror arose from the spectators. Many women fainted, and others rushed out of the theatre. The lions, attracted by blood, rushed upon Lucas, and bit and scratched him severly. In a few moments he would certainly have been killed had not one of his assistants, who was not in the habit of entering the cage, came forward and knocked the lion about the head with an iron bar. It is reported that Lucas said to him, "Go away, leave me to die alone." However that may be, the man dragged Lucas away from the lions. He is now at his mother-in-law's house, No. 31 Avenue Montague, in a most precarious state. The doctors have discovered no less than thirty-one wounds. It is feared that, even if he should recover, he will be a cripple for life. The heroism of the man by whom he was rescued is the theme of enthusiastic praises. Mr. Arnaud, manager of the Hippodrome, had the presence of mind to close the door of the cage when the faithful servant got Mr. Lucas out of it, otherwise the lions might have made a raid upon the audience.

STATE NEWS

A SCIENTIFIC OPERATION.—Dr. Walter Duffy has recently performed one of the most skilled operations on a poor colored woman, the removal of a cancerous breast. The patient is well.—New Berne *Times*.

FIRST NEW COTTON SOLD IN TARBORO'.—The first bale of new cotton sold in Tarboro' this season was purchased by Mr. O. C. Farrar at 29 cents per pound. There will be no necessity for shipping cotton when we have such liberal buyers in our market as Mr. Farrar.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—The ladies connected with the Baptist Church in this city, have presented their pastor, Rev. Mr. Pritchard, with a full suit of cloth, including a superb overcoat—and to finish the present, they have placed upon his head one of Beebe's best beavers. The compliment was well deserved, and the dear creatures, with their native sensitiveness, were quick to recognize and acknowledge the fact. No pastor has ever won more largely and rapidly the affections of the members and congregation of the Raleigh Baptist Church. "May brotherly love continue."

Raleigh *Standard*.

NOMINATIONS MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—The Democratic Conservative Convention of Mecklenburg county met in Charlotte on Tuesday, 14th inst., to nominate a candidate for the Senate from that county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon J. W. Osborne. Col. Thos. Grier presided and J. M. Hutchinson, Esq., acted as Secretary.

The townships of the county were well represented, and the utmost harmony characterized the proceedings. On the first ballot Col. H. C. Jones received a large majority of the votes cast, and before the result was announced from the Chair, the nomination was declared unanimous.

The nomination is a most excellent one and of course will result in the election of the gallant Colonel to the Senate.

Raleigh *Sent.*

STATE FAIR—SHOE MANUFACTORIES.—We have long thought that North Carolina promises rare advantages for the manufacture of shoes on a large scale. In the first place we have immense forests of trees, suitable for tanning, and the leather can be made here as cheaply as in any part of the world. In the next place we have all requisites for cheap manufacturers—cheap labor—water power—mild and healthy climate—proximity to the localities where shoes, &c., will find ready sale.

We are glad, therefore, to learn that Mr. Jas. A. Leach, of the firm of "James A. Leach & Co.," Wholesale Shoe Manufacturers, at Thomasville, N. C., will, at the request of President Battle, read a paper before the Agricultural Society at the next Fair, on "The Advantages of North Carolina for the manufacture of Shoes, &c."—Such a paper will not only be interesting, but eminently instructive.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE following discharges in Bankruptcy have been declared by His Honor, Judge Brooks :

Lenoir County—Amos Harvey, Elias F. Albritton, J. H. Dibble.
Craven—Henry R. Bryan, J. W. Baxter, Stephen D. Pool, Alex. Miller, Joseph L. Rhem, A. H. Foster.
Pitt—Elias J. Blount, John H. Hines, J. C. C. Jenkins.
Edgecombe—Thomas T. Thom, Isaac R. Joslin.
Halifax—Arch. H. Davis.
Rockingham—John H. Clarke, A. L. Ward, Jones W. Barton, Milton H. Saunders.
Caswell—Thos. C. Dodson, Daniel McLaughlin, Wm. F. Walters.
Forsyth—Samuel Alspaugh, Isaac Tise, Colmon B. Zeglar.
Davidson—Wm. E. Roberson, John Mikels.
Randolph—John R. Coverness, John M. Greene.
Guilford—Jacob Deans, A. B. Hinshaw.
Orange—D. H. Hamilton, Jr.

Raleigh *Standard.*

THEFT AND SHOOTING.—On Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, Mr. Moten, overseer on the plantation of Wm. P. Moore, Esq., adjoining the city, determined to go over the farm and see that no thieves were forestalling him in gathering the crop. While he went in one direction he sent his son, a lad of thirteen years, in another. The latter armed himself with a shot gun, loaded with small shot. Going in the direction of the potato patch, the boy discovered objects moving in it. A close inspection disclosed them to be two negro men in the very act of stealing potatoes. Young Moten approached within twenty or thirty yards of the thieves without being discovered, levelled his gun and fired. One of the negroes dropped at the report evidently wounded, though the gun was too lightly charged to injure him seriously. The other negro caught up a gun and fired at the boy in return, and with almost fatal effect, the ball passing entirely through his hat and grazing his head. The negroes than ran off.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

Anothony King, formerly of Haliax co., recently died out in Mississippi, leaving a handsome property to his two sisters in Halifax, now inmates of the poor house.

Raleigh *Standard.*

The Conservative white men of Washington township, Beanfort county, are making arrangements to give an entertainment to the colored Conservative voters of the township at an early day.

As the season for sowing wheat is approaching we would be glad to chronicle the result of last season's harvesting. One farmer, Simeon Wagoner, of Gibonsville, has reported : He reaped from 1½ acres 40 bushels of fine cleaned wheat.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

"STRUCK ILE."—Mr Grupp is now manufacturing in this county Sassafras Oil from the roots and stumps of the sassafras tree. He turns out from ten to twenty pounds per day, which is worth from one to one and a half dollars per pound. This shows that enterprise and ingenuity can extract gold from the hitherto worthless Sassafras stumps of our old fields.

Salisbury *Examiner.*

DEATH OF BISHOP BAHNSON.—Right Rev. George F. Bahnson, Bishop in charge of the Southern Diocese of the Moravian Church, died at his residence in Salem on Saturday night last. There was no man in our community who will be more missed or more universally lamented. A man of more than ordinary talents, and of great attainments, and a sincere Christian he was an ornament and a light to his church, and looked up to as a friend and instructor, by his flock. He died as becomes a Minister of the most High God, full of christian resignation, faith and hope.

Winston *Sentinel.*

N. C. R. & P. A.—Pursuant to a call of the President of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of the company yesterday. It is understood that a majority of the stock was represented, and it is further understood that an investigation of the working of the company is now being had, with a view of presenting the company before the public in a light which will command their renewed confidence.—Raleigh *Standard.*

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The people interested in the Greensboro' and Cheraw Railroad, we understand, propose holding a convention at Asheboro' on the 4th and 5th of next October. Addresses will be delivered by several distinguished gentlemen, and much of the stock necessary to build this great road will no doubt be taken on that occasion. Everybody feeling any interest in the road is respectfully invited to attend. Greensboro' will be there in force.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

We have not announced, because we did not know the fact, that under the patronage of the M. E. Church in this city are two schools for the instruction of youth, on the benevolent system. These schools are well attended, and it is a gratifying fact that at no time in our history have the children of our city been offered so many opportunities to acquire an education—free of charge. Such a work of charity, commenced with so much earnestness by our different religious denominations, will not, we trust, suffer for the lack of funds necessary to its existence.

The benevolent—and we have them among us—have a broad field opened to them.—Raleigh *Standard.*

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN JONES COUNTY.—Another revolting crime has been perpetrated in Jones county; this time a respectable citizen, and not a man obnoxious to the community, being the victim. The facts, as we gathered them, are as follows :

On Wednesday evening, near sunset Mr. David Green, a native and respectable citizen of Jones county, while crossing Chinquepin Creek, seven miles from Trenton and less than a mile from his residence, on his way home, was fired at by a party of men concealed in the undergrowth. Eleven buckshot took effect, seven in his left side and two in his head. He was taken up shortly after he was shot, and carried into a house near by where at last accounts he remained in a dying condition.

No one will charge this dastardly act to the Ku Klux Klan. On the contrary, no sooner was it generally known that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Green, than almost with one voice our citizens denounced the act as that of the Union League. The fact is well known that Colgrove, Shepard and Wilkie bore deadly hostility to him, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing the deed as done by their partisans.

When Shepard was killed "official" information of the occurrence was immediately transmitted to this city. Nor was this all—militia were called out to scour Jones county, aid was requested from Craven, couriers rode to and fro, the Govenor telegraphed a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers, and every possible effort was made to catch them. None of these things was done yesterday. Why? The answer is plain : Because David Green was a respectable man and a Democrat. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

New. Jour. of Com.

"OFFICIAL REGISTER."—M. S. Littlefield is the State Printer. He prints the laws and journals of the Legislature; at least it is understood that he will do so, at some time or other. He has already commenced printing, we judge, from the fact that a "blured" sheet containing the title page and some introductory sections have found its way to our office, accidentally. We have no fault to find of the appearance of the job, it looks very well; but there are some very funny things in some of the pages, and for the purpose of speaking of these we have introduced the subject.

One of the Chapters of this "advance sheet" purports to be an "Official Register" for 1869, giving the State officials in full in all the Departments. In the legislative branch we find the following in a list of members of the House of Commons, their counties, names, and places of residence:

Pitt { Byron Laflin, Raleigh, Wake Co.
{ R. H. Hilliard, Battleboro'.
Union, Hugh Downing, (care G. W. Flows,) Monroe.
Lenoir, Wallace Ames, Morganton, Burke County.

This is a queer exhibit. The Lenoir representative hails from Burke, one of the Pitt representatives resides in Raleigh, the other in Battleboro, while "Sleepy Downing" has his residence at Monroe, "care of G. W. Flows."

Such exhibits—such *official* exhibits of the state of affairs in our good old commonwealth, "printed by authority," are sent out to the world and thus "handed down to the archives of grabity!"

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—A little child seven years old, the son of Mr. Jesse Hardy, near La Grange, was literally crushed to death on Wednesday last. The child was engaged in driving a horse attached to a lever mill when he became entangled in the machinery. His head was drawn between the cog-wheels and was mangled in a horrible manner.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

MR. PARKER OVERBY was before his honor, Mayor W. H. Harrison, yesterday, charged with whipping a colored boy, whom he accused with stealing money from his drawer. The Mayor bound Mr. Overby in a bond for his appearance at Court; wherenpon, Mr. Overby preferred charges against the boy. The case was heard, but no evidence appearing, the Mayor discharged the boy.

Raleigh *Standard.*

Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.

Tennessee—Interview Between Grant and Senter—The President's Designs Towards Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, September 8.

Governor Senter arrived here this morning from his trip to Washington and New York, and has been crowded during the day with visitors. He is looking in fine health and spirits, and talks freely and without reserve in narrating his interview with General Grant in New York. He emphatically says that he did not take the trip with a view to "interviewing" the President, and that had the President been at the White House that he should not have called on him at all. Finding the President, however, in New York, he called to see him on the subject of the railroad interest in the State of Tennessee, and, after having explained to him in detail the condition of the different roads in this State, upon which the United States government pretends to have liens, he rose to bid the President farewell, when the President said :

"But, Governor, wait a few minutes, and talk to me a little in regard to the late election in Tennessee."

Governor Senter—I had not intended, Mr. President, to touch upon this subject, but, as you desire it, I will take pleasure in doing so.

General Grant—Did you get any Republican votes at the late election in your State?

Governor Senter—As to that, Mr. President, I can say that I got about twenty-five thousand Republican votes in that election.

General Grant—Did Mr. Stokes get any rebel votes?

Governor Senter (emphatically)—*He did not.*

General Grant—Then the rebels all voted for you; and they, in conjunction with the twenty-five thousand Republican votes that you received, made your tremendous majority.

Governor Senter—No, sir, I did not get any rebel votes. We have no rebels in Tennessee now. Our people are thoroughly reconstructed, and the vote cast for me in the late election was cast by Republicans, Old Line Whigs, Conservatives, and the representative men of all former political parties, who are in favor of peace and order.

General Grant—I am delighted to hear this, and it places the condition of things in a different attitude from what I had anticipated.

Governor Senter—It has been represented in the newspapers, Mr. President, that you would probably interfere in the affairs of the State of Tennessee.

General Grant—That, sir, is wholly a mistake. In the first place, I do not conceive that I have the constitutional jurisdiction to do so, and if I had the right, I would not feel inclined to do so. I would as soon attempt to interfere in the local elections of New York or Massachusetts.

Here the interview ended, and the President and the Governor separated, thoroughly understanding each other.

An Ingenious piece of Knavery.

The Buffalo Courier exposes a very ingenious trick by which a gang of swindlers are making money by mutilating national bank notes of the denomination of five dollars. The dodge consists of making ten bills out of nine, and is so managed that there is but one pasting to each of the manufactured notes. The nine whole bills are taken, and from the right of the first one-tenth is sliced off; from the right of the second, two-tenths; from the right of the third, three-tenths; and so on to number nine, from which nine-tenths are taken from the right, or, what amounts to the same thing, one-tenth from the left. Number one is passed as it is, with a tenth gone from the right; the one-tenth taken from number one is pasted to the residue of number two, from which two-tenths have been taken; these two-tenths are made to answer the place of the three-tenths taken from number three, and so on through.—Thus nine five dollar notes are completed, leaving the original number nine, with a tenth gone from the left as a tenth note.—It will be seen that but a tenth is gone from each bill, and in a different place on every one, and a little ingenious pasting makes the loss imperceptible to ordinary observers. It is asserted that large numbers of these mutilated bills have been circulated in Buffalo. The rogues who have carried out the fraud were cunning in selecting the denomination they did. Larger bills are sentinized, and smaller ones would not have been so remunerative. The Department will not redeem a bill which bears evidence on its face that it has been tampered with, and we advise our friends to scrutinize their five dollar notes closely.

What ex-Gov. Seward has Seen.

What man may live to see is admirably illustrated in Mr. Seward's Alaska speech, as follows:

"Within the period of my own recollection I have seen twenty new States added to the eighteen which before that time constituted the American Union, and now see beside Alaska ten Territories in a forward condition of preparation for entering into the same great political family. I have seen in my own time not only the first electric telegraph, but even the first railroad and the first steamboat invented by man. And even on this present voyage of mine I have fallen in with the first steamboat still afloat, which 35 years ago lighted her fires on the Pacific ocean.—These, citizens of Sitka, are the guarantees not only that Alaska has a future, but that future has already begun.

Extraordinary Will Case.

Carlton Gates, a wealthy citizen of the village of Yonkers, New York, died more than three weeks ago, leaving a will, in which he said that he believed he had been poisoned, and instructing his executors to have a careful analysis made of his body after death. The man apparently suspected his own relatives, as he willed all his estate, amounting to about $300,000, to his friends. The report of Professor Doremus says that not a particle of poisonous substance was found in the body. His parents contest the validity of the will, the language of which will indicate insanity.

The American College at Rome.

The following is a complete statement of the amounts of the collections made in this country for the American College at Rome: New York, $39,600; Baltimore, $26,360; St. Louis, $24,887; Philadelphia, $16,420; Newark, $14,210; Brooklyn, $12,000; Cincinnati, $c1,570; Pittsburg, $10,190; Mobile, $5,020; Cleveland, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Richmond, $5,000; Rochester, $5,000; Buffalo, $5,000 New Orleans, $1,505; Albany, $1,500—total, $193,322.

An Angiers belle pierced her ears for a stunning pair of "bobs" presented by her lover, the ears inflamed, and she died.

The Worcester Gazette thinks a regiment of Cuban sympathizers could be raised in that city if the government did not interfere.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Pensions—Fractional Currency—Treasurer Spinner and Confederate Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1869.

As announced a few days ago, the Hon. Henry VanAerman, Commissioner of Pensions, has appointed a Commission to investigate a class of claims representing colored claimants for pension residing in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. This Commission leaves Washington to-day for the scene of their labors, which will be doubtless prosecuted with ability and success. The Commissioner of Pensions is very desirous to adjudicate the large and important class of claims now in dispute, but at the same time is zealous to protect the interests of the government. We will in a few days, when we have arrived at a clear understanding of the case, give the particulars of the swindle involved in the above item of news. Acting Secretary Otto, in a case where the heirs of Indian soldiers were concerned, decided that the dependent orphan brothers and sisters of the half blood are equally entitled with those of the whole blood to the pension granted on account of the services and death of an officer or soldier.

Mr. McCartee, Superintendent of the Currency Bureau, has delivered to the United States Treasurer, of the new fractional currency, completed and ready for issue, the following amounts to date: Ten cent notes, $1,226,000; fifteen cent notes, $535,500; twenty-five cent notes, $307,500; fifty cent notes, $622,507 50. Total, $2,691,507 50.

A very peculiar case has been submitted to General Spinner, United States Treasurer, for an opinion. It seems that a litigation is going on in one of the Prussian Courts where the question of consideration turns upon the genuineness of certain Confederate treasury notes. One party holds that they are counterfeit, while the other maintains that they are genuine, and therefore a consideration according to the terms of the contract. A specimen of the notes has been submitted to General Spinner through Baron Gerolt, the North German Ambassador, for a decision as to whether they are genuine or not. He is of opinion that the specimen submitted is a genuine issue of the Confederate treasury, but he declines to have his opinion considered as evidence in the matter. The question now arises, who can give evidence of the genuineness of these notes, and if genuine, what is their market value? We have no opinion to express with regard to this question. It strikes me as being somewhat peculiar at this time that any person or persons should attach any importance to the Confederate debt. If foreigners are willing to go to law and quarrel over it, possibly there may be more in the matter than strikes us Americans at the first blush. We are now so much interested in the payment of our own debt that we may have lost sight of the fact that we may possibly pay the Confederate debt. I suggest this as a bit of reflection in view of the above case.

Useful Hints to our Farmers.

LETTER NO. 2.

LONG CREEK, Sept. 15th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Taking a sensible interest in the agricultural welfare of this section, I propose in this communication to fully describe a plant—the spontaneous production of this country—and of great utility in the improvement of poor and exhausted land. I shall describe it as the *maggotty bean.* In Maryland and Virginia they sow a pint of the beans with every bushel of oats. The oats ripen and are cut in July, at a time when the young beans are small and escape the injury of the scythe. The beans flower in August and September. In October the leaves fall off, the seeds ripen, and the pod opens with such elasticity as to scatter the beans some distance around. The year following the field is cultivated with corn. The beans, which sprout early, are all destroyed with the plough or hoe, but the more numerous part not making their appearance above ground until the corn is laid by, spring up unhurt by the instruments of agriculture, and furnish seed for the ensuing year, when the field is again sowed in oats. The ground is alternately cultivated with corn and oats annually, and in the course of eight or ten years so greatly improved that without any other manure than the mouldered leaves and stalks of the beans falling on it, the produce will be three barrels to the acre, in such land as prior to this management would not have produced more than one. This occurs from the quick mouldering of the leaves and stalks of the bean plant, and its aptitude to mingle and unite with the earth, without undergoing a fermentation. Thus the soil is yearly and gradually enriched by this easy process of nature without the labor and expense of accumulating animal and vegetable matters, to undergo the tedious operations of fermentation and putrefaction, by which the dissolution of these substances is effected, and they fitted for manure in the usual way.

I am clearly of opinion that our common corn-field pea will prove equally as useful. Every farmer who leaves his pea vines in the ground and does not in the accustomed manner pull them up for fodder, must have observed that they quickly moulder and fall to pieces; furnishing a covering to the ground, which readily unites and blends with it in the manner mentioned of the bean.

If a piece of exhausted land, sufficiently level to prevent its washing away with the rain, be annully cultivated in peas, leaving the stalks and leaves to moulder and crumble to pieces upon it, the ground will improve beyond expectation, the crop of peas increasing every year, and the soil becoming richer and richer without any other manure. Poor ground might, by this management alone, be made rich enough to produce good tobacco.

"GLAUCUS."

We have again the oldest Mason in the world. His name is this time David Eaton, and his age 108.

Colfax will not follow Seward into Mexico, fearful of being called by the natives a *Grin-go.*

The Avondale Mining Disaster.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

Verdict of the Jury.

The coroner's inquest at Plymouth, Pa., upon the victims of the Avondale mining calamity was concluded on Tuesday night in a verdict of censure against the company and the means of ventilation employed. The inquest was resumed before Coroner Wadham on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The evidence taken was mostly from professional miners and civil engineers, who are intimate with the working and ventilation of mines, and whose testimony effectually refutes the theory that the fire could not have caught from the furnace. That it did catch from the furnace is most certain, and no person who is at all acquainted with the facts in relation to the catastrophe, or of the situation of the tunnel which has formed the basis of the incendiary theories, now believes that it was the work of an incendiary, but rather that this theory is the work of certain persons to whose obvious interest it is to suppress the truth. The evidence was submitted to the jury about five o'clock, and they did not agree upon a verdict until nearly midnight, when they returned the following :

"That the said Palmer Steele and others came to their deaths in the Avondale mines; that the cause of their death was the exhaustion of atmospheric air or a prevalence of sulphuric and carbonic acid gases in the said Avondale mines, caused by the burning of the head house and breaker at said mine on the 6th day of September, thereby destroying the air-courses leading from the mine through the shaft; that the fire originated from the furnace in the mines taking effect on the wooden brattice in the up-cast air-course leading from the bottom of the shaft to the lead-house. The jury regard the present system of mining in a large number of mines now working by shafts as insecure and unsafe to the miners, and would strongly recommend, in all cases where practicable, two places for ingress and egress, and a more perfect ventilation, thereby rendering greater security to the life of the miners under any similar accident."

Is Vaccination Prudent?

Dr. C. C. Schieferdeck, of New York, in reply to one of the champions of vaccination, writes :

* * * No attempt is made by the writer to show the slightest foundation for any of his assertions, for the few quotations from pretended statistical tables and records kept at the small pox hospitals in London have no value whatever for the animating spirit of London vaccination.—Dr. Epps, who acknowledges to have vaccinated 120,000 people during his directorship of the Jenner Institute, in London, finally declares, after a practice of more than a quarter of a century, "Vaccine is a poison; it penetrates as such, and infects all organic systems, so that it acts repressively on the small-pox; it paralyzes the expansive powers of the body, and the pox poison is retained in the mucous membranes." This testimony is supported by hundreds of other professional authorities, as I can show, and explains readily the fact that new (before unknown) diseases have invaded the internal coating or aggravated existing ones, as, for instance, croup since 1810, abdominal typhus since 1819, cholera since 1830, and diptheritis since 1854. The terrible effect vaccination has had on these scourges can easily be approved. Even the most devoted and prominent defender of vaccination, Dr. Hoffert, exclaims:—"Now, after small-pox among children does not any more exist, a great many die of measles, scarlet fever, and similar diseases which have become more intense and more malignant since vaccination has exercised the pox disease." I, at present, will not for want of space, enter upon the absurdity of the vaccination operation itself, although it is clear that an identical poison delved into the body should eliminate its twin sister, if it exists already there, or prevent its entrance into organism if it does not exist there. But a word will be allowed about the undeniable possibility of transplantation of other destructive and filthy diseases, such as cancer, tubercles, scrofula, syphilis, &c., for which I can name the highest medical authorities; among whom Dr. Hoffert sighs: "The vaccinator will, notwithstanding the greatest caution, not always be able to prevent such poisonings." Dr. Ricord, after years of resistance, at last, in 1865, declared before the Academy of Paris, "Now I do not hesitate to acknowledge the reality of such poisonings." That the painful observation of continually increasing insanity is connected with vaccination I finally wish to mention, and refer as proof to the testimony of such eminent men as Kapp, Eulenburg, Erlenmayer, Otto, Berklan, and others.

The Doctor concludes his note with an intimation that he is preparing a work in which he will treat this subject fully, and, as he hopes, conclusively.

When to Buy a Farm.

The months of July and August are the best in the year in which to look for or purchase a farm. At this season one can judge whether the land can, or does, produce good crops, for, if it is rich, the waving grain will show the fact, and, if there is an abundance of choice fruit, it can be seen at this time to the best advantage. The low lands will show whether they are really dry enough for pastures in summer, and the upland its capacity for withstanding a drouth.

Summer is also a very good time to view the never-failing spring and the trout pond near by, and a draught from one and a lunch from the other are attractions which those who possess them seldom fail to bestow upon those who are likely to become purchasers. Even the weeds on a farm will assist a man in determining its value, for, if nothing but stunted rag weed and five-finger are to be seen, then the land may be put down as poor indeed; but if burdocks and catnip abound in it, it shows a strength to produce crops of a higher order.

The pasture and meadow, orchard and garden, all show what they are and what may be expected of them, in these months—but, earlier or later, the aspect may change. In the spring the trees have not shown leaves, flowers or fruit; the roads are muddy, if ever, and the distance from the railroad station to the farm appears much greater than it actually is, especially to a stranger. In autumn the leaves are turning yellow, the grain has been gathered, and the dry stubble is all that remains, and the fruits are nearly gone; still the air is fresh and landscape glowing with autumn tints—but the valuable products of a farm are mainly out of sight, being stored in the barn or in the proprietor's pocket.

Six hundred dollars was paid for floral decorations at Mrs. Howard Belknap's ball masque at Tarrytown.

From the Wadesboro' Argus.

Wilmington.

We would say a quiet word to our big sister Wilmington with the sincere hope that she may take advantage of her surroundings to make herself not only the best beloved, but also the most queenly and stately dame in all the land, or especially upon the broad boarder of the seacoast. There is a vast cotton region bordering along the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; and there is not a doubt but Wilmington can secure that if she exerts herself in the proper way. The hearts of all the people along this line are with Wilmington. It is a pleasure to them to hear of her prosperity, because, be it known, she is of their State, their *own* city. We would, therefore, suggest that it would be to her interest to reciprocate this kindly feeling, and that, too, in a *substantial* way. One plan will be to urge upon the President and Directors of the Railroad to reduce their freights upon this line, with the assurance that the increased amount of freights will more than compensate for the reduction, even if they bring it to the low standard of the lines running North.

Another plan will be for the commission merchants to come to as low a figure as they possibly can in their commission and other charges These considerations may seem trivial to our queenly city and sister by the sea; but we would assure her that they are of *weight* to her country friends who have cotton and produce, goods and chattels which they would be glad to send her but for the chilly dignity and formality of their reception and the constant and heavy strain upon their money bags for a *comfortable* introduction. Let our big sister remember that we are one blood, flesh and bone, and that, as such, the avenues should be opened out and made *easy* between us. She has the luxuries and comforts of the outer world—the coffee, tea, spices, silks, satins, jewels; also, the rich products of native genius and skillful handicraft, while we of the up country have the treasures of a bountiful soil. We have an abundance and to spare of *our* commodity, and so has Wilmington of hers; we languish for her luxuries, she for ours; we can go to her, but she cannot easily come to us—let us, then, meet together upon the footing of fair exchange which is not robbery. Then, it is to our *mutual* interest that the highways should be made straight, pleasant, and easy between us, and not a lion or pitfall left to frighten the timid. Charleston is already casting enticing glances this way—she is making her freight and charges light—she tells us that the dangers in the way are not great while her spanking steam steeds are still seeking a nearer approach to us. They will come. So, too, will the fiery coursers of our sister city by the sea. They both bid us come with our wives and little ones—with our goods and produce. We are bashful denizens of the quiet groves and rural fields. Our hands and cheeks are bronzed by honest toil—our sister and cousin are fair, and kind, and gentle; they bid us come, and throw open their gates for our reception. Nature and the instincts of family pride plead strongly for our sister. Let these same feelings move her breast, and we will come to her. She can lighten our burthens if she will. She can offer us inducements if she will. She can make us easy and at home in her palatial halls if she will. Let her do this; and we will almost smother her in mountains of snowy lint. Her nearer kinsfolk may tar her heels and bespatter her gay robes with pitch and turpentine—but it will be our delight to throw over all the flour and cotton of this "land o' cakes."

But, aside from banter and pleasantry, we would kindly say to Wilmington that now is her opportunity. Despite the general failure of the cotton crop throughout the South and West, and even most portions of our own State, there *is not* such a scarcity through this wide region. The farmers are just now talking of what they will do, to which markets they will send. State pride will go a long ways; but let Wilmington be assured that *self interest* is the greatest moving power over the hearts and actions of men. If the merchants of Wilmington will exert themselves to make the freights and commissions light, State pride will do the rest, and Wilmington will henceforth be one of the leading cotton markets of the South, as she has heretofore proved herself to be in naval stores.

These are words of calmness, and are spoken in full view of the situation, and we feel assured that the goodly city, fully appreciating our motives, will arise in her might, and do as we have suggested, and thus secure her fortune and her fame. So mote it be.

The Cotton Crop Again.

Through the courtesy of the proprietors of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, we received last evening advance sheets of the issue of that journal for Saturday, September 18, containing its annual statement of the cotton crop. The Chronicle, we are satisfied, has now more extended and complete facilities for gathering prompt and accurate commercial statics than are enjoyed by any paper in America; and as its tables are invariably prepared with great fairness and care, we are inclined in this instance to place more confidence in its figures than in those of any other authority. Below we give the main points of the Chronicle's statement, which, it will be seen, differs in several important particulars from the estimates that have already been given :

	RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING Sept. 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	794,205	584,240
Alabama	230,621	366,193
South Carolina	199,072	240,434
Georgia	357,253	495,959
Texas	147,817	114,666
Florida	13,392	38,593
North Carolina	35,908

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

A LARGE FIRE prevailed in the woods about twelve miles to the east of this city Tuesday night last. It is reported as having been near the place of Mr. R. K. Bryan, but the smoke swept around the horizon to the north and west in such a manner as to deceive those who noticed it at a distance as to its true location. In the city it was supposed to be much nearer, and from the peculiar appearance of the illumination in a very different direction.

THE Kentucky papers publish a letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on Chinese immigration, written to a gentleman who had solicited his views on the subject. Mr. H. does not regard this class of population desirable in Virginia or Kentucky, but thinks it may of great service in the cotton, rice and sugar States. He is of opinion that the question of whether the Chinese are to come will settle itself, under the great natural law of self-interest, irrespective of the views of politicians or the legislation of Congress.

North Carolina and Her Resources.

Through the courtesy of the publishers we have had placed upon our table an octavo pamphlet of one hundred and sixteen pages entitled "The Resources of North Carolina." At the time of its reception our engagements permitted us only to make a hasty comment upon its mechanical execution and to express our best wishes for our enterprising friends Messrs. BANNISTER, COWAN & Co. Since then we have given the book that attention which it deserves. We have read it with surprise and pleasure—surprise, because while appreciating our friends very highly we had not supposed that any one in North Carolina, since the death of Governor SWAIN, could give us in so short a time, and in a birds-eye view as it were, a description so full in details and accurate in statistics and withal so interesting upon everything pertaining to the geography, geology and agriculture of the State. With many of the statements in the book we had been familiar, yet the grouping together was so admirable, showing at a glance the just relation and proportion of each part to the other and to the whole, that the picture seemed almost like a new one and our interest flagged not until we had read the last page. We know of no one book that contains so much useful and interesting information concerning the State and we confess that our idea of it is better defined, more systematized and more accurate, so to speak, than it was ever before. As a compendium of the resources and capacity of the State we prize the book very highly and shall keep it within reach as a book of reference upon the many matters therein contained. Of such a book every one almost has constant need.

This publication, however, has been made not so much for sale or circulation at home as for gratuitous distribution in the States north of us. As our readers know Messrs. BANNISTER, COWAN & Co. are Real Estate and Financial Agents and propose to induce the immigration to North Carolina of a better sort of people from the Northern States—a class of people who come not here as politicians but who have both intelligence, integrity and property, and who will not come at all until they have satisfied themselves of the character of the laws, the people, the soil and the climate of the State. It is needless to say we heartily welcome all such people to our midst.

We wish it was in accordance with the plan of Messrs. BANNISTER, COWAN & Co. to place their book upon general sale throughout the State, for we think it would confer a lasting benefit upon the State to place it in the hands of every man in it. Professing to be only a business publication to advance a special interest, the book has shot far beyond the mark and takes rank at once as one of the most valuable publications that has for many years appeared concerning the State.

Agricultural Fairs—Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

We regard the success attending the reorganization of formerly existing agricultural societies and the establishment of new ones on sure foundations as the most substantial and gratifying evidences of the beginning our people have made towards the recovery from the immense war losses and the return to the prosperity of the olden and better time. The very general attention being paid to agricultural matters shows not only that intelligent and industrious men are investing their energies and talents and means in the cultivation of the soil, but that our system of labor is becoming reorganized and profitable.

We are especially struck with the number of Agricultural Fairs to be held in North Carolina during the Fall, the extensive preparations being made for their success and the universal interest manifested in them. From all quarters we learn that the farmers, mechanics and business men expect to attend, one or more, carrying with them the results of their ingenuity and labors, seeking competition with their fellow-citizens and desirous to learn something from the experience of others. The first of these Fairs will be held in Henderson on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of October. The State Fair begins in Raleigh on the 19th of October and continues for four days. In both instances the most ample preparations are being made to accommodate immense crowds of visitors and articles for exhibition.

The Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, following on the 16th of November, will be just in time to receive the more successful articles and animals from Henderson and Raleigh, and from superior accommodations, and held in the midst of a wealthy agricultural section, it is anticipated that this inaugural Fair will be, in every respect, a great success. The capacious, three story Exhibition Hall is being rapidly completed and will be well adapted for the purposes in view. The trotting course, which will be one of the best in the country, is nearing completion, and we hope to announce at an early day that it will be ready for the exercise and trial of horses which are desired to be entered at the Fair.

The Premium List, which is full, and in consideration of the fact that it is the first, is very liberal, has been published and is being very generally circulated. We hope those interested in the success of the Association will give it as extended a circulation as possible.

We know the liberality with which a portion of our citizens have met this enterprise and the care and zeal which the Executive Committee of the Association have bestowed upon their labor, and we feel warranted in saying that all will be done possible to make the grounds and buildings acceptable and suited to the purposes of the Association. Of course much will be required to make them all that is desired and intended, but their improvement will be the aim of the officers of the Association and the work of time. We are sure it will in a short time be in every way worthy of the great objects of the Association and an ornament to the liberality of Wilmington.

In the meantime let us all, Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Editors, Professional men, and citizens generally, take pride in arousing a proper feeling among all classes of our people, and endeavor to make the First Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association in all respects worthy of the Association and of the State.

A Reminiscence of Appomattox—General John R. Cooke.

We publish the following interesting communication as a tribute to history, and as part of the record of one who, though not a North Carolinian by birth or adoption, yet carries with him the love, the respect and the gratitude of her citizens, and has honorably identified himself with the history of the State as commander of one of its most gallant brigades in the late war.

The subject of this notice is the son of Brigadier General P. St. GEORGE COOKE of the United States army, a native of Virginia. General JOHN R. COOKE was born in Missouri, of which State, we think, his mother is also a native. He is now about thirty-four years old. Born and raised in a garrison it was not singular that he should have sought a soldier's fortune. At an early age, *by his own efforts*, he obtained a commission of Second Lieutenant in an infantry regiment of the regular army, and served with much credit with it in Texas until the beginning of hostilities in 1861. He at once resigned his commission and gave his services to the Confederate cause. Very soon he was put in charge of a Light Battery of Artillery, in command of which he remained, with the rank of Major, until May 1862, when serving in North Carolina. The generous, unselfish, but inexperienced officers of the 27th North Carolina Infantry, at their reorganization sought from their commanding General the selection for them of a Colonel. COOKE was recommended, and although a stranger to every man in the regiment, was chosen its Colonel. His subsequent career proved the wisdom of the selection. In June, 1862, with his regiment, he was ordered to the Army of Northern Virginia, and at Sharpsburg won his promotion, receiving from General LONGSTREET, in his official report, the most complimentary notice. At Marye's Hill, in front of Fredericksburg, he was dangerously wounded, almost at the same instant that the lamented COBB received his death wound. He was again severely wounded at Bristoe Station, and was hardly well when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered.

Our space does not permit us to detail the course of General COOKE's service. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia from just before the seven days' battles around Richmond, until its ever memorable dissolution at Appomattox Court House. With every earthly possession gone, except his two horses and his honored sword, he separated from his comrades in arms to seek his young wife and child. They went to their former homes, he to make a home, which he wished to find among his friends in North Carolina. Fortune declared adversely to this desire, but he met adversity with the same courage and patience he had exhibited on the field and in camp, and bore misfortune with equal fortitude and hopefulness.

We shall leave to the truthful historian the duty of doing justice to this chivalric gentleman, accomplished soldier and devoted patriot. When North Carolina's soldiers of the Confederacy shall find a record for their deeds of heroism and devotion to country and principle, the name of JOHN R. COOKE shall claim and find a place among the noblest. Our State will point to him, her adopted son of the battle-field, as proudly as to those nurtured upon her own breast.

The letter is as follows:

COOKE'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Appomattox Court House, Va.

GENERAL:—The fortune of war having rendered our separation inevitable for some time, we, the officers of your Brigade, desire in this sad and painful hour to express to you the regard, esteem and affection we cherish for you. Amid the gloom that hangs over us, and even in this time of such deadly peril to the sacred cause in which we have fought for four long years with such high hopes, we find a consolation in the recollection that the Brigade has never faltered or failed in any task assigned to it, but has always done its duty nobly and well; and are soothed by the kindly feelings that a participation in a common danger and toil has engendered among us. These recollections will always be grateful to us, and with pride will we ever remember that we belonged to "Cooke's Brigade." For these consolations in this terrible calamity we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to you. You have indeed been to us a kind friend and true brother, as well as a faithful and able commander. We have so often followed you to victory and so long profited by your friendly counsel and kindly advice, that we can scarcely realize that we are so soon to separate; but the die is cast and we must part—for a time at least. But though we may never meet again, yet we will always cherish for you that undying regard which none can feel or appreciate save those who have long fought under a much loved commander, and we do fervently hope that you may attain every object which a brave and manly heart can desire; that your future career may be as happy and fortunate as your past has been honorable. We would that time allowed us to say more; our feelings do not permit us to say less. We can only bid you an affectionate farewell.

To Brigadier General JOHN R. COOKE, Army of Northern Virginia,

W. L. Saunders,	Col	46th	Reg't N C T.
W. H. Yarborough,	Col	15th	" "
G. W. Hammond,	Lt Col	"	" "
Jos. C. Webb,	"	27th	" "
N. McK. McNeill,	Maj	46th	" "
S. H. Walkup,	Col	48th	" "
A. A. Hill,	Lt Col	"	" "
W. A. Whitted,	Capt com	55th	" "
Calvin Herring,	Maj	27th	" "
E. Lloyd Howard,	Surg'n	"	" "
Wm. Montgomery,	"	48th	" "
Jno. T. Peden,	Capt co B,	55th	" "
F. M. Briggs,	Lt co A,	"	" "
G. A. Taft,	2d Lt co E,	"	" "
H. C. Kearney,	1st " "	15th	" "
E N McBrayers,	2d Lt co C,	"	" "
J A Oldham,	Capt co D,	"	" "
J W Horton,	2d Lt "	"	" "
E S Euless,	Capt co H,	"	" "
E D Foxhall,	" I,	"	" "
S M Pender,	2d Lt co I,	"	" "
D S Thompson,	1st Lt co H,	"	" "
J A Morris,	2d Lt co E,	"	" "
H H. Sherrod,	2d Lt co E,	"	" "
J M McClarty,	1st Lt co B,	"	" "
H R McKinney,	Capt co A,	46th	" "
J H Freeman,	2d Lt "	"	" "
J W Willcox,	Capt co H,	"	" "
N A McNeill	2d Lt "	"	" "
R P Troy,	Capt co G,	"	" "
R J McCotter,	2d Lt co F,	"	" "
O Holmes,	Capt co I,	"	" "
V O Thompson,	Ass't Surg	"	" "
O P White,	1st Lt co I,	"	" "
Thos Owen,	2d " I,	"	" "
T G Jenkins,	2d Lt co G,	"	" "
Robt A Bost,	Capt co K,	"	" "
J R Heflin,	Capt co E,	"	" "
J A Sloan,	Capt co B,	27th	" "
Jas A Graham,	Capt co G,	"	" "
J E Pittman,	Adj't,	"	" "
McG Ernul,	1st Lt co E,	"	" "
Jno G Parker,	1st Lt co A,	"	" "
Berry Parks,	Capt co K,	"	" "
H F Price,	Capt co H,	"	" "
C Harper,	2d Lt co D,	"	" "
G N Jones,	1st Lt co D,	"	" "
N L Whitley,	2d Lt co A,	"	" "
M H Fulp,	2d Lt co K,	48th	" "
Wm A Austin,	Lt co I,	"	" "
B F Richardson,	Capt co F,	"	" "
J T Hart,	2d Lt co I,	"	" "
O B Clegg,	2d Lt co G,	"	" "
J R Winchester,	Adj't,	"	" "
H A Butler,	A A Gen'l,		
E M Braxton,	Q M,		
Chas H Thomas,	A Q M,		
J W White,	Capt and A Q M,		
W N Mebane,	Lt and Brig Ord Officer,		
S W Langdon,	Surgeon 15th Reg't N C T.		

Southern Pacific Railroad.

A real beginning has been made to inaugurate the work upon the great Southern Pacific Railroad. Generals ROSECRANZ and SEDGWICK are now in charge of the San Diego and Gila Railroad. Enough money has been subscribed to finish this road to the Gila river, which is nearly one-third of the entire line, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward. The eastern end, beginning at Memphis, and running south-westerly through Arkansas and Texas, will soon be under construction.—It is understood that General FREMONT will have charge in chief of this section.

This is even a more important work than the Union Pacific road. It will bring the Mississippi river much nearer the Pacific Ocean than by the present road, and lying south of the region of interrupting snows it can be run the entire winter season. Flanking both the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain, and built almost its entire length over the plains, its construction will be both rapid and cheap. As there will be comparatively little to do in building it beyond running the line and laying the ties and rails, with the means and proper energy, the Southern Pacific Railroad should be finished within two years. From its situation, especially during the winter months, it will be the main line of travel. It will be found, when completed, that there will be business enough for both lines across the continent, and for as many more. The time will come when almost the entire traffic between the Pacific and Atlantic will go across the United States by rail. Competition will decrease charges, and the difference in time and insurance will do the rest. These roads will certainly make a great revolution in freights, as one has already effected in travel.

Fences.

We direct attention to the well-considered article upon the subject of fences, which we copy from the last number of the *Reconstructed Farmer*. It does seem to us that this matter is one which should arrest the serious attention of our farmers. We must confess that we are surprised at the enormous cost entailed upon the farmers of the country by laws requiring them to keep up enclosures around their plantations. The question has frequently formed the subject of debate previous to the war, and possibly the "fence law" was abolished in certain neighborhoods in this State previous to the war, by special legislation, but we do not believe it was tried sufficiently to say that it was a success. But in Virginia it was tried in the sections of country bordering on the James and York rivers, and we believe its success was established to the satisfaction of all the planters. There were well-founded objections then to compelling stock-raisers to fence their cattle, sheep and hogs within their own enclosure, but all must admit that lately many of the objections give way before the danger to which this class of property is subjected from the thieves who make it almost impossible in many parts of the country to raise any stock without careful watching. In fact, many of our farmers keep their live stock well enclosed, regarding the money and care well expended in the additional safety of their property. When we add to this the enormous saving in fences, we are compelled to believe that this matter should be fully investigated, and reformation begun. Our farmers require now more than ever that every resource should be husbanded and strict and proper economy be exercised in every branch of their business. Expenses should and must be curtailed, and receipts increased. The prosperity of the whole country depends upon the success of our agriculturalists, and it behooves all to lend them such aid and give them such advice as may be in their power.—With this view we have called this subject to their attention and published the views of the practical planters who edit the *Reconstructed Farmer*.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Clinton and Warsaw Railroad.

A county with an area of one thousand square miles and a population of twenty thousand souls; a county with agricultural resources unsurpassed by any other section of North Carolina, and not a railway running through it or near it! Verily it does appear, notwithstanding the multiplicity of evidence which is daily presented to the people in reference to the great benefits resulting from railroads, that the citizens of Sampson county, at this late day, seem to be incapable of appreciating their value. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when the railway and the great blessings conferred upon the human race through its instrumentality, will be properly estimated by our citizens.

We want—Sampson county needs, a road from Clinton to Warsaw, and we are confident that all that is necessary to insure its completion is the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the county. And to the farmers especially, the class of people who would be most benefited by the construction of the road, we particularly appeal. They are abundantly able to build the road, and it is to their interest to do so, alone and unaided if necessary, as a few words will suffice to show. Every intelligent farmer understands full well that the value of his farm is not regulated to any great degree by the richness of its soil, its fine timber, nor yet by its "good well of water." It may be a model farm in all these respects, and yet he may not be able to sell it for more than from two dollars to five dollars per acre, owing to its remoteness from any commercial centre, and the absence of any cheap, speedy and reliable means of transporting the surplus products of the said farm to a good and reliable market. Let a railroad be put in operation in the county in which said land lies, and the land will at once increase in value from twenty-five to five hundred per cent., just in proportion to its nearness or remoteness from the road. The price of products will be regulated in the same way. As we said before, every intelligent farmer understands this full well. They *all* understand that, in a traffic carried on as it is at present, by slow wagons and still slower carts, when a market is finally reached there is little margin for profit left to the farmer or any one else. The profits, and sometimes the products themselves, are consumed in the cost of transportation.

The farmer is the one who loses most in the operation—he loses his own toil and that of his family, and wears out his farm, and all because he is improvided with a cheap and speedy method of getting his own and his household's toil to market. The nearer you can bring the producer and consumers together the better it is for both.

The farmers of Sampson have this matter of a railway in their own hands. They can go to work, (in what manner we will not presume to suggest,) build it, and become *rich* from the *rise* of property.

We believe the above to be demonstrable facts, devoid of the least vestige of buncombe. We believe the construction of a road from Clinton to some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to be the most practicable mode of escape from the incubus of "hard times," which, for the last four years, has hung like a pall over Sampson county. It will be the magician's wand that will banish the present condition of things, and cause riches to flow like a river from one end of the county to the other.

We ask the farmers of the county to ponder these crude suggestions carefully, canvass the subject in all its bearings, and then controvert, *if they can*, the conclusions we have deduced from the premises. By the construction of this railway you insure to yourself better prices for your products and cheaper goods in exchange, the while your landed property is enhanced in value, as we said before, from twenty-five to five hundred per cent. Is not this "a consummation devontly to be wished?"—Should not the attainment of this object be the one great desire of your heart? Ought you not to labor for it, and hope for it, aye, and pray for it until it is done? Most assuredly, yes! Now, this is your time to act—"time is money" to all concerned—so canvass the matter among your neighbors.

THE REGATTA AT WRIGHTSVILLE YESTERDAY.—The last regatta of the season came of under the auspices of the "Carolina Yacht Club" yesterday. The day was pleasant, though somewhat too warm on the water, and a large number of persons were in attendance. Fair ladies were not wanting in numbers to complete the pleasure of the scene.

Messrs. R. Bradley, R. H. Grant and Thos. H. Shepard were chosen Judges. The following boats were entered: Carolina, sailed by Capt. Wm. Smith; Retta, by Mr. H. C. Cassidey; Teaser, by Mr. H. Burkhimer; Jennie, by Mr. Farrow; Unknown (boat with no name), by Mr. Sam'l Green, and Vina, by Mr. Jas. I. Whitehead.

The wind was light and directly from the east. The course lay from the pier at the old banks house to the mouth of Mott's channel, thence back to a stake boat, thence south down the Banks channel towards Masonboro' inlet, about a mile and a half, then back to the pier, and then repeating the whole route, making in all about 7½ miles.

The Teazer was started at 11:58 a. m; the Vina 1 minute later; the Unknown and Jennie 2 minutes and 25 seconds later; the Retta 2 minutes and 50 seconds later, and the Carolina 3 minutes and 10 seconds later. The boats shot off beautifully before the wind, but found some difficulty in beating back after reaching the mouth of Mott's channel (¾ of a mile). Turning the stake boat opposite the pier, they proceeded down the Banks channel to the southward and returned up to the starting point. On rounding the stake boat here, for a repitition of the course, the Carolina passed the Teazer. The Retta followed next, Jennie next, the Unknown next and the Vina last. After repeating the course the Carolina arrived in first on the homeward trip at 1:36 p. m., winning the race by 2 minutes and having made the run in 1 hour and 38 minutes. The other boats arrived in the following order: Retta, 1:38; Teazer, 1:40; Jennie, 1:43; Unknown, 1:45; Vina, 1:48.—the Retta and Teazer winning the second and third prizes. These were handsome silver cups, valued according to the relation in which they were won.

After some amusing drawing for sweepstakes, the fun was declared at an end.

The Carolina was in a very bad condition, and beat the race only through her superior sailing qualities.

Daily Journal 22d.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 18 1869.

Dear Journal:—A most terrible and bloody murder was committed in this city yesterday morning which illustrates the lawless and irresponsible character of the negro, and well shows how utterly brutal is the nature of "our men and brothers" when their passions are excited. Yesterday morning a negro deliberately killed two women by *chopping them up* with a hatchet. A bloodier and more brutal deed has never been committed in this city, where bloody and brutal deeds are matters of daily occurrence. The *National Republican*, in trying to excuse the deed on the part of the negro, said it was the effect of whiskey.—It was established on the preliminary examination, that the man was not drunk save with passion—well showing the normal condition of the negro is one that requires a constant guardian. And yet these are the kind of creatures that Radical legislation for twelve years past has done its utmost to elevate above the whites. Rapes and murders, brutal, remorseless and diabolical, are the sole fruits of this legislation. Will New England fanaticism ever learn common sense?

Internal Revenue Commissioner Delano has gone to Ohio, where he will remain until the latter part of the month. He will then go to Pennsylvania to fulfil the appointments made for him by the Radical State Central Committee, entering upon the campaign at Harrisburg on the 28th inst. Mr. Allison, Register of the Treasury will at the same time take the stump for the Radicals in Pennsylvania and remain until the election. These gentlemen, of course, will draw their pay for the time they are absent. What a commentary upon the petty meanness displayed by these gentlemen in "docking" the salaries of their clerks if they are absent from their desks three minutes during office hours.

Mr. Boutwell announces that he will be in Washington to-day. He could not come until Rawlins died. As a proof of the extraordinary service this man is doing to the finances of the country, the following item from *The Republican* of this morning will be read with interest: "The scarcity of Government notes is so great * * * * * that it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient to pay the Department Clerks at the end of the present month. It may well be questioned if Mr. Boutwell's financial genius is very beneficial to the country in five months service as Secretary of the Treasury—he has so far bankrupted the nation that it cannot pay its own employees. A few days ago some persons connected, it is thought, with the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department, went into the Library Room of the Bureau of Education, and taking all the books and documents from the shelves, scattered them promiscuously over the floor. The works were very valuable and related to the progress of science, art, literature and commerce in the principal countries of Europe, the collection of which had cost Professor Barnard, the Commissioner of Education, the labor of years.

This morning the first number of "The Morning News" was issued in this city by Messrs Hart & Winter, at the low price of one cent. It is a very readable-looking sheet, is neutral in politics, and from its "make up" should be well patronized.

On Monday the old 'Intelligencer' will be revived, in conjunction with the "Express." The starters of this new enterprise are said to go to work on the co-operative order, the name of the new firm being "The Express and Intelligencer Association." I trust it will succeed.

There is some talk of establishing a first-class Democratic daily in this city, after the October elections, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Cornelius Wendell, of this city, Wm. M. Sweet, of New York, and Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, are said to be the leading men in the proposed enterprise. Mr. Wendell, I know, wanted to buy the "Intelligencer" two months before it suspended but failed to make arrangements with the then proprietors. He is a very energetic business man, and would probably make a good paper. Messrs. Sweet & Burke are well known and the amount of money said to be raised for it would unquestionably establish it upon a firm basis. Washington needs a first class Democratic daily and I hail with pleasure the establishment of such a journal as I have mentioned.

From the Raleigh Standard.

N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency—A Card.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, held on the 31st day of August last, I was elected President. On the next day a drawing was advertised to take place on the 19th day of November, 1869, and my name published as president. This advertisement was made without consultition with me, and before the affairs of the company had been looked into. Upon examining into them I discovered that the assets were not sufficient to justify the announcement, and I immediately called a meeting of the stockholders for the 16th day of September. At the meeting of the stockholders on that day, I stated the condition of the affairs of the company, as well as I could ascertain it from the books as I found them; and thereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to examine the books and papers of the company, and ascertain, if possible, what disposition has been made of its funds.

The committee under this resolution reported that they had not sufficient time for a thorough examination, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to employ two competent men to examine thoroughly into the affairs of the company, to ascertain and report what disposition has been made of its funds, to put its books into the best possible shape, and to open a new set of books upon such a system as shall secure the affairs of the company from confusion hereafter.

This was amended so as to allow the President to appoint a third person to be employed for not more than five days. The chairman of the committee also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to R. G. Lewis, Esq., Treasurer of the Company, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

This was adopted, and it was then further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to make an assessment of three per cent on the stock of the Company, to be paid as follows: One per cent within fifteen days, and two per cent on the 15th of October next.

Resolved further, That the stockholders who have already made payments of cash upon their stock, be allowed credit to amount of such payments upon this assessment; and if this assessment be not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the Company, the Board of Directors shall increase the assessment until it be sufficient.

Resolved, That the President is hereby directed to enquire into the matter of money paid to J. G. Hester, the late President, at Wilmington, for tickets and stock sold there; and to require the said J. G. Hester to pay said money to the Treasurer, or to account for it.

After the adjournment of the Stockholders, a meeting of the Board of Directors was called for Saturday, the 18th inst.

At this meeting the following Directors, with the President attended: Robert G. Lewis, J. G. Hester, J. C. Hester and Wesley Whitaker.

After the proceedings of the Stockholders were read, R. G. Lewis, Esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That an assessment of three per cent on the stock sold be made. That one per cent. of the same be paid on the 1st of October; one per cent. on the 15th of October; and one per cent. on the 30th October.

Resolved further, That the Stockholders who have made payments of cash upon their stock, shall be allowed credit to amount of such payments upon this assessment.

Mr. J. G. Hester moved to amend, by striking out all after the words "30th of October," and insert the following:

Resolved further, That the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to the stock sold by the late President in Wilmington, on or about August 20th, upon which 19 per cent. was paid.

This was accepted by Mr. Lewis and the resolution, after discussion passed.

The public can see from the action of the Stockholders as well as of the Directors, that steps are being taken to raise money sufficient to place the Company upon a sound footing. I assure the public that every proper means in my power, as an individual, and as an officer of the Company, will be resorted to to put right the affairs of the Company, and save those who have taken tickets from loss.—No scheme will be advertised until this is accomplished, and those parties holding tickets will have the option to take money, or exchange them for others.

I feel a deep personal interest in getting the affairs of the Company straight, in addition to the interest I feel as an officer.—My name was connected with it as one of the Supervisors after the first drawing.—While so acting, I had no interest in the Company, and my only duty was to see that the drawings were fairly conducted, and I can assure the public that they were. Very recently before my election as President, I purchased some stock, but never knew anything of the financial condition of the Company until after my election.

SION H. ROGERS.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Business Matters—Improvements—B. P. Williamson—John G. Williams & Co.—Market House—The Blair House—Confederate Cemetery—Oakwood Cemetery—State Fair—Asylum of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 19, 1869.

Dear Journal:—It is so long since I have written you a line that both my pen and my brain have grown rusty as those of a correspondent, but, as the Great Butcher is popularly supposed to have once said, "I'll fight it out on this line" if it takes me all day.

For the capital of a State, in the Summer season and during the absence of a legislative session, Raleigh is, I think, the liveliest place that I wot of. The appearance of the fall and winter season has been anticipated, and the merchants are already busy opening their thousand and one attractions, both of necessaries and luxuries, and every indication points to a prosperous trade here during the incoming business season.

There are many improvements going on here now and upper Fayetteville street appears as one confused mass of bricks and mortar. The merchants seem to have been infected with some of the enterprise of their Norfolk neighbors and huge arrangements are being made to accommodate the large trade that is expected to seek an outlet in Raleigh this winter.—Some one or two of the new buildings now in course of erection are absolutely superb and will equal, if they do not excel, the far-famed structure of the Tuckers, which has heretofore been justly pronounced one of the largest and most elegant places of business to be found in the entire South. Of the "one or two" referred to above, the large iron front building of Mr. B. P. Williamson, on Fayetteville street, just below the Market Square, bids fair to prove, when completed, one of the finest edifices in the country. It is to be a large double building, four stories high, and built upon the plan of the new French, or Mansart style. The first floor, which is to have a pitch of 16 feet, will be occupied by Mr. Williamson as a saleroom; the second floor as offices and the third as a storeroom, while the upper floor, with its beautiful adornments, is to be leased as a Masonic Lodge Room.

Messrs. John G. Williams & Co. are also completing now a fine iron front building, four stories high, on Fayetteville street, near the Capitol Grounds, which will be used by that firm as a banking house. There are several other buildings just completed, which add much to the outward adornment and to the business convenience of this city, and which reflect great credit upon the enterprise of the merchants here.

But the new Market House, City Hall, &c., now being erected here, will prove, when completed, one of the grandest burlesques upon architectural beauty and symmetry that this or any other country has ever witnessed. The first, or Market floor, is ridiculously disproportioned to those above it, as though the larger body over it had forced the lower one to circumscribe its limits, per force of the compression above.

Let us leave this radically reconstructed Market House and City Hall, and passing through the Capitol Square, stop in front of the new structure just north of the State House and built upon the site of the old Guion Hotel. The imposing structure before us has been erected by Judge Fowle, and will be occupied as soon as completed by Mr. J. M. Blair, of the Yarborough House, who will give it his own name and who will dispense here the same genial hospitality to the traveling public that has already gained him "a name and a fame" extending far beyond the limits of this city. The Blair House will contain some sixty-five rooms, all of them fitted up comfortably and with a fire place in each. The suites of apartments apportioned off for families have almost every convenience that modern improvements have suggested. When completed the rooms will be furnished throughout with new and handsome furniture, and Mr. Blair, the proprietor, can then challenge the country to produce the equals of the Yarborough and Blair Houses.

I yesterday drove over to the Fair Grounds, taking in my route the Confederate Cemetery. I had never before visited this last named and holy spot, and as I approached it and saw the white tombstones, like faithful sentinels, rising above the sacred dust they guard, there swept over me many and bitter memories of the past but far more terrible and more bitter were the memories of the present, and when I afterwards passed men in the city who once fought by the sides of those dead men, but who, betraying them in death, had now joined hands with their own and their country's enemies, words are inadequate to express the bitter scorn and loathing of my heart. Tell this to your Judges Cantwell and Russell, and others of that tribe, and tell them how utterly mean and contemptible do all good men hold them, and how themselves and their names will stink forever in the nostrils of all decent men.

The Confederate Cemetery here is a beautiful spot and the carefully guarded mounds and cleanly kept walks betoken how dearly the ladies of Raleigh, under the leadership of the excellent Mrs. Gen. Branch, the President of the Memorial Association, still cherish the memory of those who died yet could not save.

Attached to the Memorial enclosure are the grounds of the new Oakwood Cemetery of Raleigh, which are now being prepared for the reception of the dead. It is a beautiful spot and art and nature will combine to ornament this new city of the dead.

One of the chief topics of conversation here is the approaching State Fair to be held at the Fair Grounds in the environs of this city on 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of October. Every exertion is to be used to make this, the Ninth Annual Exhibition, more interesting in every way than has been any of its predecessors. The grounds are being rapidly repaired, and the necessary buildings will be all completed in time for the reception of the different articles to be offered. Among other things, a number of very fine horses will be brought out, and each fair evening the grounds are enlivened by the contests between fast trotters and runners. Of the former, Sheriff Lee, of Wake county, exhibits one of the fastest trotters, and mine host of the Yarborough has a little mare that is extremely fleet of foot and bids fair to distance all competitors in the running lists. The citizens of this place are all perfect enthusiasts in regard to this Fair and predict a very large attendance. May all of their wishes be fulfilled to the utmost is the prayer of your correspondent.

I had intended to visit the Asylum for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind during my visit here, but will not be able to do so. Mr. Palmer, the Principal, informs me that the pupils of last session numbered some one hundred and fifty, and that he expects to resume operations this Fall with an approximation of one hundred and seventy-five. The institution is now in a very flourishing condition, thanks mainly to the exertions of Mr. Palmer, who is now soon to enter upon the tenth year of his duties.

This city has been enlivened and, I may add, adorned for some days past by the presence of a number of fair Wilmington ladies, who were here *en route* from the Springs for dear old Wilmington. Nearly all of these have left for home, and notwithstanding the blandishments and seductions held out by the excellent fare of the Yarborough table, I shall pack up my carpet-bag and leave by to-morrow morning's train, reaching Wilmington the same night, after a dreary journey of twelve mortal honrs.

Yours,

SOMETIMES.

OUR SCHOOLS.—In two weeks the schools of our city, with one or two exceptions, will have resumed after the usual vacation. Wilmington has many things of which it can justly boast, but there are few institutions of which she has reason to be more proud than her schools. They are excellent both in their general system and course of instruction, being conducted with that care and labor which is necessary for the proper training and development of the youthful mind. To some of these we have already drawn attention, while others we have thus far omitted to notice. Mrs. Ransom's Female Seminary; the School of Miss Kate Burr and Miss Hettie James, and the Cape Fear Academy have come in for a share of notice in these columns. And now to the others:

Misses Kennedy and Hart, assisted by able and experienced teachers, will resume their school for young ladies this year in the new school house erected for their especial accommodation on Third street. It will be thorough in its course and afford excellent advantages. The worthy lady principals are experienced in the task of conducting a school and imparting valuable instruction. A description of the course will be found in their advertisement.

The English and Classical School of Rev. D. Morrelle, A. M., will be resumed as usual. His method of instruction is peculiarly thorough, and under his teaching, if a boy has any aptitude at all for learning, he cannot fail to acquire a valuable fund of knowledge. The eleventh year of this school will serve to develop its entire success.

The Wilmington Male and Female Seminary, under the conduct of Mr. G. W. Jewett and his excellent lady, is among our established institutions, and has turned out from its halls numbers of most proficient young men. The Principals are most thorough teachers, comprehending the entire capacity of the young mind and tasking it accordingly. The acquirement of the elements of knowledge under their hands has always been rapid.

The Wilmington High School is another of these excellent institutions. Mr. J. N. Hinton, the Principal, is well qualified for the occupation he has chosen and has shown himself a competent teacher. A large number of children have profited by his excellent instruction and have reason to regard him with gratitude.

ROBBERY OF A SUTLER'S STORE AT SMITHVILLE.—Saturday night last the store of Mr. Michael Carley, Sutler at Fort Johnson, was broken open and a robbery attempted. That day the soldiers of the command, Co. D, 8th Infantry, were paid off and quite a considerable amount had been collected from them by Mr. Carly on accounts due him as Sutler. The money was locked up in a small iron safe, with which the thieves, in lifting it upon the counter made a noise sufficient to attract the attention of the sentinel on post. The alarm was given and a squad rushed in the store as the thieves fled from it. They were hotly pursued, but not caught. On investigation it was found that nothing was stolen but a pistol—the robbery having been discovered before time was permitted to get at the money. Sunday morning Corporal Jas. Clark and Private Ward were missing from the company, which seems to establish the fact that they were the thieves. Clark is regarded as a bad character and has been in one or two scrapes in this city.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE.—It is a matter of inquiry with some as to the total per centage of tax paid upon real estate. The city charges 1½ per cent, the county and State 66⅔ of 1 per cent.; and besides there is a special or railroad tax collected by the Sheriff of 42 7-12 of 1 per cent.—making the total amount of tax collected a fraction over 2½ per cent. The Internal Revenue department imposes no tax upon real estate except when it takes the form of revenue, or upon its acquirement as a legacy.

STATE NEWS

THE PERJURY CASE.—The case of State John W. Thomas, indicted for perjury, r pending a long time in the Courts in ions shapes, resulted last Wednesday rning, after a tedious trial, in a verdict guilty. The accused was sentenced to months imprisonment in the county and to pay a fine of $1,000. The endant takes an appeal to the Supreme rt.

Ir. Thomas is an old and wealthy citi- and has been an influential man, ing served in the Legislature and held ions positions of trust and profit. The mmunity generally endorse the verdict he jury.

Ouring the trial a remarkable occurrence k place, namely, the abstraction of im- tant papers connected with the prose- on. None of the lawyers engaged ld account for the loss. Finally, after summing up had commenced, and le Hon. Jas. T. Morehead was address- the jury, a member of the bar, J. I. les, Esq., approached the bench and ferred with His Honor, Judge Tourgee the two retired for a moment into an -room. Upon the conclusion of Mr. chead's remarks the Judge announced the missing papers had been found; Mr. Scales said in open Court that he but just discovered them in his office shelf behind his books. How they e there is a mystery, especially as the tleman who found them bears an irre- achable character—as do all the counsel aged in the case, both for and against prisoner. Mr. Scales had no interest er for or against the prosecution.

Greensboro' *Patriot.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—A meeting of Bar and the citizens of Guilford coun- ook place at the Court House on the instant, it being Tuesday of the Su- or Court. On motion of Ralph Gor- Esq., Hon. James T. Morehead was ed to the chair, and Levi M. Scott, , was requested to act as Secretary.

Ir. Morehead on taking the chair de- red an eloquent address, dwelling upon virtues of the deceased and extolling character as that of an earnest and hon- man of indomitable will. He gave y interesting reminiscences of his in- ourse with the deceased.

n motion a committee of five, consist- of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, C. P. Men- hall, Esq., Hon. John Kerr, Hon. es M. Leach and Jos. Masten, Esq., e appointed to report resolutions. The mittee reported the following which e unanimously adopted:

HEREAS, That the Members of the Bar in at- ance on Guilford Superior Court at Fall n, 1869, and the citizens of Guilford county, hich Gov. Worth was a native, having been med of the death of that distinguished and ly esteemed gentleman, deemed it fit to give ic expression to the feelings with which they spired by this melancholy event. Therefore it is

esolved, That we, who are here assembled, received with sincere sorrow the intelligence the death of the Honorable JONATHAN WORTH is residence in Raleigh, on the night of the of September instant; and we tender to his iving family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

esolved, That as a member of the legal pro- on, as a public spirited citizen of the State, in the various public trusts with which he at different times invested, terminating with chief magistracy of the Republic, Governor th exhibited talents and virtues which in- ed the esteem and affection of his associates, commanded the respect and gratitude of the people of North Carolina. Called to ad- ster the Government at a period of peculiar unity and embarrassment, he manifested ties commensurate with the crisis, faculties ly equalled, a spirit of moderation and ity, of sincere desire for peace and concilia- among the people of the different States of Union, and a devotion to the honor and wel- of the people of North Carolina, worthy of mendation.

esolved, That we will cherish his memory as of a most benevolent and useful citizen, an ght and intelligent practitioner of the law a faithful, able and trustworthy public ser- .

esolved, That a copy of these resolutions be municated by the chairman of this meeting he widow of Gov. Worth, with assurances ir condolence and best wishes for her pros- ty and happiness.

esolved, That these resolutions be published he Newspapers of Greensboro', and that the r papers of the State be requested to copy eame.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, propriate and eloquent addresses were ivered by Hon. Wm. A. Graham and F. Caldwell, Esq.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD. Chairman.

LEVI M. SCOTT, Sec'y.

Our Dit, that Gen. M. S. Littlefield has n appointed Financial Agent of the te of North Carolina for the city of w York! Is it possible?

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

NEW ENTERPRISE.—Hilliard Bishop has rted a street Omnibus, to take passen- s to any part of the city—fare 10 cents. s a very neat establishment and drawn a pair of comely sorrels.

ANOTHER.—John Kelly runs a one-horse ggy for the accommodation of persons ng from one part of the city to another, ing time and sole-leather for a moder- consideration.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

We learn from the Statesville *American* t Capt. Bardwell and his Assistant En- eers, who for the past six weeks have en engaged in surveying the Plaster nks and Salt Works Railroad from tesville to Mount Airy, have completed survey.

THE STATE FAIR AND RAILROAD MEET- .—The State Agricultural Fair opens Raleigh on the 19th and 20th of Octo- r, and the Annual meeting of the Stock- lders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and utherford Railroad is appointed to be ld in Charlotte on the 20th of October o. This is a conflict we should like to e avoided, for many persons wish to at- d both assemblages, but will be pre- nted unless there is a change in the day holding the Railroad meeting. The esident of the Road is not now in the ate, and if he was, we don't know that he uld have authority to change the meet- g without consulting the Board of Direc- rs. We direct the attention of the active esident of the State Agricultural Society . P. Battle, Esq.,) to the matter, and ggest that he make an effort to have the ailroad meeting changed to an earlier or ter day.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

ARREST OF WILKIE.—About ten o'clock unday night, Deputy Sheriff George D. ully arrested L. D. Wilkie, of mule fame d Legislative notoriety, on the grave harge of assault and battery with tent to kill, upon Mr. David Green, in ones county, on Tuesday last. He was rrested on a warrant issued by Justice erry, upon the affidavit of Mr. Frank. reen, brother of the wounded man.

At one o'clock on the same night Wilkie fered to give bail in the sum of $5,000, ut he was refused and was committed to raven street jail.

Yesterday morning Wilkie again offered ail, but Justice Berry again refused the pplication, having determined to send the risoner to Jones county. This was too uch for the mule man, who did not dare o face the people whom he had insulted nd oppressed. He, therefere, made oath hat he could not got justice in Jones ounty; whereupon Justice Berry turned im over to Judge Thomas.

Wilkie was brought before Judge Thom- s yesterday evening. His Honor did not nter into an examination of the case, but dmitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear before him on Monday next, to stand a preliminary examination.

Wilkie was many hours in raising the desired amount. His "friends" appeared to be exceedingly backward, and it was only after many ineffectual attempts that he succeeded. It is unnecessary to say that his bondsmen were all "trooly loil."

We understand that the evidence against Wilkie is of the most positive and damnable character.

New Berne *Journal of Com.*

FOUND HANGING.—A colored man was found suspended from a tree, in the woods between this city and Hillsboro' yesterday.

Raleigh *Standard.*

DECLINED.—Prof. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College, has lately declined solicitationsto accept the Presidency of Stewart College in Tennessee, and a Professorship of Mathematic in the University of South Carolina. He has determined to remain in North Carolina if permitted so to do, and to devote his labors to her educational interest.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

HALTED BY MEN IN DISGUISE.—A gentleman who left this city a few days ago, after arriving within two or three miles of Pittsboro', was halted by a posse of some twenty or thirty men, all of whom were disguised, and his business inquired into. As he was not the man they were after, he was allowed to proceed—for which he, to this day, feels thankful.—Raleigh *Standard.*

SALE OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Sheriff of Craven county announces that he will, on the 18th day of October, in front of the Court House, sell "all the right and franchise of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, lying in the county of Craven," to satisfy executions in his hands.

The curious will find this announcement on the bulletin board in front of the jail.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

We have seen the following paragraph going the rounds for several days; but have refrained from publishing it hoping there was some mistake about the name. It seems to be a sad fact, and we yield to duty, as a public journalist and copy it:

PERJURY.—John W. Thomas was convicted of perjury in Guilford Superior Court last week, and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars.

Mr. Thomas has held positions of honor in the State, and has wielded considerable influence.—Raleigh *Standard.*

JOSEPH.—"Joseph, the son of his daddy," has been in Richmond. What he was doing there is thus described by the Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Evening Herald:

Joseph W. Holden, the son of Billy, the Governor of North Carolina, was here a few days ago, disgusting even our Richmond scalawags with his utter depravity. He was accompanied by his doxy, the former fair and frail mistress of H. Rives Pollard. One Douglas assisted him in his orgies. Joe found fit society in our alleys, where he danced and drunk until a warning drove him precipitately Raleigh-ward. And the fellow is speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina! Faugh!

NEW RAILROAD.—I see that a meeting is to be held on the 25th instant at Snow Hill, to consider the new Railroad project from Wilson to some point on the Neuse river which will be the head of navigation the entire year. This is an important matter for those persons living in the country through which this road would run, and also to Wilson, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will be large and enthusiastic, and that measures will then be taken to insure the early construction of the road.

Those who have visited the Contentnea country, have been struck with its beauty and productiveness, and wonder that the thrifty planters have not long since connected themselves with the outside world.

The time may not have arrived for such improvement before, but it certainly has now, and it remains with the citizens of Wilson, Greene, and part of Pitt, to say whether they will or will not have the road.

I am informed that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad has recently sent an Engineer to examine the country, and he reports most favorably.

The Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. R. R., who by his extraordinary energy and ability, has done so much for his road, I learn is the originator of this project. This being the case, if he meets with reasonable assistance the road will be a fixed fact. Let each one therefore discard all selfish feelings and work for the general good, and we will have the road.—Corres. Wilson *Plaindealer.*

It is quite a mistake that deeds *must* be registered by the 1st of October to make them good. That our readers may be fully posted in the matter, we reproduce the act passed by the last legislature relating to the registration of deeds. There has been too much carelessness in this respect, and probably the impression having gained currency that deeds must be registered within the time named, has had the effect of closing up matters to a large extent:

AN ACT to extend the time for registering certain Deeds.—SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all grants of land in this State, all deeds of mesne conveyances, deeds of roll, deeds of gifts, powers of attorney, and other conveyance, which are allowed, or required by law to be proved and registered shall, within two years after the passage of this act, be admitted to proof and registration under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as heretofore or hereafter may be provided by law; and when so proved and registered shall be as good and valid as if they had been proved and registered within the time heretofore allowed; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to mortgages and conveyances in trust or to marriage settlements.

Ratified the 12th of April, A. D., 1869.

Raleigh *Standard.*

FAIR GROUNDS.—We had the pleasure of a drive on Monday afternoon to the Fair Grounds and to the new Cemetery. We found that, at the Fair Grounds great improvements have been made since our last visit. The track is finished and is in fine condition. Many of the stalls are already completed and work on others is going on vigorously. Yesterdry (Tuesday) the work on the buildings was to be commenced, and they will be put in order in a week or two. Everything about the grounds for the convenience of exhibitors and comfort of visitors is being attended to, and if the Fair should not prove a splendid success, it will not be attributable to any lack of energy or to neglect of proper provision on the part of those having the management of affairs here.

It is due to Rev. S. Brinton Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the Committee, to say, that to his untiring efforts and zeal in the work of preparing the grounds and contributing in various ways, in concert with the President, to the furtherance of the work, the Committee and the Society are much indebted for the encouraging prospects of success of the approaching Fair.

And here we will drop a hint to our friends throughout the State. Don't hold back because you have nothing *first rate* to bring up for exhibition. Remember we have all been torn up by the war, and there will probably not be as many *first class* articles in the State as there would be under different circumstances; if you have something *pretty good*, bring it along, and let's make it as good and as full as we can, with such as we have, and next year we can do better.—Raleigh *Sent.*

From the Reconstructed Farmer.

Fences---No, 2.

We wish it understood that we cannot do without some fencing in this country; neither do we wish to debar any farmer from having as much as he may choose; but to be forced to build and repair to the amount of millions of dollars annually in every State, is an actual curse to the country and a plague upon its industry.

To take a fair and considerate view of the question it would seem next to an impossibility for law or custom in a free country to continue in practice anything more unjust, burdensome and tyrannical upon the agricultural interest than the present law of enclosure.

We know this will be considered strong language, but we mean it to be such, as we shall endeavor to prove every word to be true.

If a man purchases a tract of land, how much will it cost him to enclose 100 acres before he can reap any benefit from it?

It is reasonable to suppose he will have of this 100 acres at least two fields; supposing each of these two fields to be in the best possible shape, (a square), it will require at least 800 panels, and allowing 13 rails to the panel it will take 10,400 rails to fence it.

To split this number of rails from the forest that has been culled over, as is the case on a great many farms, will cost at least $80. The hauling and building will be $30; by adding these together we have $110 cash paid ont.

Experience teaches this fence will have to be replaced in about 8 years, making the annual cost of repairs $13.50. To this should be added the value of land on which the fence stands, and value of timber used. The fence will occupy at least two acres. The timber, being the best in the forest, is worth 40 cents per cord; 10,400 rails will make 100 cords.

We learn from the census of 1860 there are 23,763,969 acres of land, valued at $143,301,065, making the average valuation per acre a fraction over $6; consequently, the valuation of this 50 acres will be $300.

To add these items together we have—

First cost of fence,	$110 00
Annual repairs,	13 50
2 acres of land,	12 00
100 cords of wood for rails	40 00
	$175 50

The cost of fencing and repairing is 58⅓ per cent. on the first cost, consequently the 50 acres of land must be depreciated that amount. When we take into consideration the interest upon this $175 50 for eight years, at 6 per cent., we have $10 20, which detracts from the land an additional 34 per cent., making this field, at the expiration of eight years, cost $279 70, nearly as much as its first cost.

Let us calculate what the aggregate cost will be to keep the fences of the whole State in repair for the next eight years:

There was, according to the census of 1860, 65,000 farmers, possessing, in round numbers, 23,700,000 acres of land, which makes an average of 360 acres to the farm.

Of this amount 6,500,000 acres were improved, which makes an average of 100 acres of arable land to each farm; consequently there must be 13,000 fields.

If the cost of keeping in repair one field of 50 acres for the next eight years be $175 50, what will it cost to keep in repair 13,000 fields?

The answer will be $22,715,000, to say nothing of the interest, which increases the amount to $36,261,000, which must be lost in a period of eight years for repairs.

Here we might, by the same rule as a basis of calculation, show that over thirteen hundred millions of dollars will be expended in the aggregate by the United States, within a period of eight years, but it will suffice for us to confine ourselves to North Carolina. This calculation does not include the lane fences forming the division line between farmers; neither does it include the many thousands of miles of fence which requires two fences on the public roads, where one would answer, which is nearly a sufficiency for all pasturage purposes when taken into consideration with the interior stock lot fences which abound on all farms.

We know a large number of men, men who believe in the "good old way," will say this is an exaggerated statement; but to all such we ask you to take the statistics and go into a fair calculation, and if you do not agree with us that it is an odious and tyrannical tax upon the industry of the country, then we desire that you inform the RECONSTRUCTED FARMER by what rule you base your calculations upon.

There are others who will say that we are favoring the rich at the expense of the poor man. They will hold that the non-landholder, who has no land, cannot own a cow or hog, as he will have nowhere to keep them, but as it now is he can feed in the public roads and his stock can roam whithersoever they may choose.

Let me ask you if the non-landowner does not have to secure a home for himself and family from the landowner? This you are bound to admit. Then why is it he cannot secure a home for his cow or hog, as well as for his family?

Some will say he is not able to keep them up, as he will have to use more feed than if they run out.

Have you not learned that you cannot succeed in raising stock running at large; and do you know it has not been profitable in many sections for years; and do you not also know that the many loafing thieves render it impossible to succeed, however good the range may be?

Do you think it right for men to have their stock feeding and trespassing upon other men's lands? If you do your conception of right is different from ours.

Go to Europe, and there you will find no law of enclosure, consequently you will not see the beautiful landscape marred by fences meandering here and there, marking the division lines between farms, but living fences of hedges or posts of stone set up marking the boundaries. There the shepherd with his faithful dog keeps the herd of stock within proper limits.

We have no doubt but that if the same policy was adopted in this country, especially in the Northern and Western States and all through the range of Southern States where stock raising is profitable, they would save the millions of dollars now lost annually by the dogs, besides many other losses that might be saved by the attention of the herdsman.

We cannot believe that our Creator fashioned the grand and beautiful prairies of the South, West and Northwest for the purpose of being fenced, as is the common custom.

But men even go there and introduce the detestable law of enclosure, thereby destroying the beauties of nature; for all must admit the planting of posts, in order to describe boundaries, would be more economical as well as more pleasant to the view.

A large number of farmers will admit this to be an oppressive law, and at the same time will hold that the proper time has not yet come for us to do away with it; but will agree that in the course of time this law will be abolished.

Why procrastinate when this law costs the country such an amount without remuneration?

Therefore, we hold that this law should be canvassed before the people, and that the Legislature should abolish it in this and all other States similarly situated, and adopt that law which will compel men to keep their stock where economy, justice and equity demands, upon their own premises.

We are confident that our course will cause our journal to be less popular, as a large number of planters will not agree to depart from this time honored law.

We have been advised by many of our friends what course we should pursue, and what subjects we should write upon, and not to act prematurely upon certain subjects.

We here say for the information of all concerned that the Reconstructed Farmer is an independent agricultural journal, and that we shall fearlessly, at all times, in our own way, give our views frankly upon all subjects affecting the agricultural, mining, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of this country.

For the Journal.

The University.

A short while ago I had occasion to be at Chapel Hill. You, Mr. Editor, as an admirer of the University, and it may be some of your readers also, may be interested in learning what I saw and heard there. It was just after the correspondence between Gov. Holden and Mr. Pool had appeared in the "Standard"; and as Mr. Pool's statement was very unlike what I had learned from other quarters about the University, I was curious to ascertain what *the facts* are.

The village looks gloomy enough. There is almost no business done there. The people seem grieved and dejected; and I learned that many of them would gladly remove to other more prosperous places, if they had money enough to get away with. They spoke freely enough about the management of the College, some very anxious to have it prosper, yet look for no prosperity till the existing order of things is changed. They seem not to have the *respect* for the present Faculty which, as neighbors, one would think they would have.

I heard a good many of them speak about the correspondence that I have mentioned. They said that it was a correspondence across Gov. Holden's office-table, and that Mr. Pool invited it—as indeed it would seem—to give him a chance "to splurge" a little. They said, as I had supposed the truth was, that the question of the Governor was carefully worded, so that the answer might be, perhaps, true in the letter and yet convey a very untrue impression. They roared with laughter when I suggested that possibly "fifty-two" students had been at the College since March. It does not seem to be quite the thing to speak in such terms of a grave correspondence between the Governor of North Carolina and the President of the University, and one deliberately *published* by them for the *information of the public*—yet some called it a "gross misrepresentation"; some said it was "a deception"; some pronounced it "showing a fraudulent purpose"; some, bluntly, "a fraud"; and more than once I heard it styled, without any epithet, "a lie."

Then I enquired what the facts were about the actual number of students there. I am not concerned to reconcile Mr. Pool's statement with the facts; but what I now send you are the facts in the case and nothing else. If the President does not like what is declared here, let him only tell us the truth as it is, and I shall be satisfied.

The whole number in attendance at the Institution, which is styled the University, the first week in September, was twenty-three. Two who were there in the first session have left the school, so that the whole number for the year is about twenty-five. If the list were stretched to the utmost it would be found that the lads who have actually received instruction there, including every kind of study, and for any shortness of time, do not amount to thirty. How then does Mr. Pool count fifty-two? No doubt by counting all "who have *applied* for the benefits of the Institution": i. e. all whom he had talked with about joining, or who have written to him to make enquiries about it. These would easily make up the fifty-two. For be it known that he has ransacked the village and the country for five to ten miles around, and urged "the benefits of the Institution" on all whom he thought ignorant enough to receive, and poor enough to accept them. In this way he has gotten in a dozen. Those who rejected the offer may be understood, with a little straining, to have "applied." In the number he has sought in this way to enrol, I am told, are boys who can barely read, and one at least hardly ten years old. They, however, might be *counted*. Or he may have listed those simply about whom some one has written him. Even so he could perhaps make out fifty-two. It may be a wonder to him why of those who "applied for the benefits of the Institution" so few came to enjoy them. One reason, doubtless, is that some waggish fellows at Chapel Hill have amused themselves by writing him as from abroad three letters of inquiry. It was certainly a sorry jest, but the fact solves that doubt.

But of the twenty-three who did come, what sort of a College do they make?—Three of them are "ranked" as Sophomores and four as Freshmen. The whole number of his pupils, whom Mr. Pool considers fit to be "in College" is then just seven, and this is all that in any just way of reckoning the University of North Carolina amounts to. Not *fifty-two*, but *seven*. Of the rest four are called there "Sub-Fresh." The peculiar thing about this new class is that they are beginning Latin Grammar. No one of the four expects ever "to join College." The dozen that are left are called "Preps," why I cannot imagine. They are not "preparing for College," are in the commonest English branches; some far enough advanced in arithmetic to be "going into Emerson's Second Part;" hardly any even dreaming of ever getting on so far as to "begin Latin." Many of these youths are only, as the people there call it, "borrowed," that is, taken in the school (to count) for a few weeks, or it may be months, till they are needed on the farm again. Sundry of them, I was told, intend to quit as soon as the *fodder is ready to be picked*. So you will see what was once a College is now only "a common school." Were there any township schools in operation in Chapel Hill the most of these University boys would of course go to them. That is the proper place for them.

My visit was sad enough. It was grievous to find the University sunken to the level of "an old-field school." We used to hear men talk of "raising the standard of scholarship." What shall we say of the President who has thus deliberately *degraded* it? Of the University that you and I were proud of, nothing is left but the name!

I may some day tell you more that I saw and heard at Chapel Hill, but no more to-day. A. B.

P. S.—Let me say, further, as I may not write again, that the "*borrowed*" pupils I spoke of come to the University partly at least because they have not to pay anything for instruction. Yet, this shows how the people there generally value that instruction—the fact, I mean, that Mr. McDade has in his village school just about as many boys, who pay the usual rates, as Mr. Pool has, who pay nothing. So that all his begging and "borrowing" and giving away has amounted to very little after all. I heard it said again and again while I was there that Dr. Closs, for $900, would teach all the lads in the same studies and quite as well as the Faculty there does for $9,000. Such is the opinion of the Chapel Hill people about what is still called "the University."

CLAIMS IN PAYMENT OF TAXES.—The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the county informs us that all audited claims against the county in the hands of the original holders will be received in payment of taxes. This is good enough as far as it goes, but there are many persons who have purchased these unpaid claims against the county, thus advancing money to needy original holders, for the very purpose of paying taxes, and have been disappointed. The county should receive its own promise to pay in liquidation of taxes due it. At the next meeting of the Board of Commissioners it is promised that this matter shall be fixed; but it will then be too late to effect anything in the payment of the present taxes.

FOR the convenience of parties in the country, Maj. J. C. Mann, Probate Judge for this county, will attend at Burgaw on on Monday next, when persons who desire his presence will have an opportunity to present papers they wish to have probated. This arrangement will suit the convenience of a large section of country people, and is very obliging on the part of the Probate Judge. He will attend at Burgaw but one day (Monday) and those of our country friends who are interested in the matter had best take notice of this fact.

Mrs. Stowe, it is stated, got no more for her Byron slander article than for her ordinary contributions to the Atlantic Month

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 22—Noon.

The Democrats gain one Senator and four members of the House. Five Districts are yet to be heard from.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Noon.

The Herald of this morning says that the manager of the Methodist book concern denies the charge of embezzlement, and that he threatens to take action for libel.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—P. M.

Coupons due in November will be redeemed at the rate of six per cent. per annum to relieve the small note famine. The Comptroller will receive large notes of their own issue for National Banks and give them in exchange smaller notes with as little delay as possible.

The Government of the United States, on learning from parties who had visited Spain that its mediation between Spain and Cuba would be accepted by Spain, instructed Minister Sickles to tender its friendly offices.

Spain has formally replied thanking the United States, but declining to enter into any arrangements with the insurgents on the basis proposed.

There is no reason to believe that Spain invited other European powers to interfere in its concerns regarding Cuba. Spain having declined mediation there is nothing else proposed by our Government.

There are no war apprehensions here.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Times says that the Spanish have found their advantage in a bold display of patriotism and national courage. They met imagined affront with immediate defiance, though their threatened adversary is ten times more powerful than themselves. Sickles is manifestly alarmed at the result of his proceedings and has requested farther instructions. Pending a reply from Washington he desired to withdraw his note. If this is actually the position of the case, Spain owes it to her own fearlessness, which may savor of unreason but does not partake nature of bravado.

She declares that if driven to extremes she will fight. No doubt she will, for her to gain advantage by doing so is out of the question, but as matters stand she would lose less than her adversary. America may fairly decline an easy victory on such onerous and partial terms.

The people and government of Spain have resolved not to part with Cuba without a struggle. The contest could only result in a sacrifice of Cuba coupled with other but slighter losses.

Sickles expected no such resistance as his note has provoked. Possibly, in the face of such opposion, his proceedings may be qualified or repudiated by his government. It is believed that he exceeded his authority, and that America is not responsible for his act.

One hundred thousand dollars in gold was drawn from the Bank of England to-day for New York.

The prospects of the India cotton crop are very good.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Noon.

Stocks very feverish. Money very close at 7 per cent premium. Sterling—long 107; short 107½. Gold 143⅜. 5-20's of '62 20⅜. Tennessees, ex-conpons, 61½; new 54⅜; Virginias, ex-conpons, 55½; new 58. The rest not yet called.—Small notes command 2 to 2½ premium.

Flour drooping. Wheat dull and unchanged Corn a shade firmer. Pork dull at $31 62. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet at 28¾. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 42⅞@43. Rosin dull—Common $2 25; Strained $2 30@$2 35.

MARRIED.

At Warsaw, N. C., on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. Guy, Mr. E. HANNUM of Chester county, Pa., to Miss MOLLIE C. BUNDY, of Duplin county.

DIED.

In this city on the 20th instant, Mr. JOHN PARMER, aged 57 years, a native of Wilmington, Delaware.

Superior Court---Bladen County.

Andrew S. Kemp, Executor of Neill Kelly, vs. W. A. Kelly, John E. Kelly, N. A. Kelly, Alice Kelly, Lucy J. Kelly, and M. A. Kelly, Heirs at Law of Neill Kelly.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the Court that William A. Kelly, a defendant in this cause, is a resident of another State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six successive weeks, once a week, notifying him to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, on the first Monday in November, 1869, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that in default thereof, the petition will be heard *ex parte* and a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered as to him.

Witness, H. P. Crowell, Clerk of the Superior Court for Bladen county, the 16th day of September, 1869.

H. P. CROWELL, Clerk of the Superior Court.

sept 24 38-6w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

BEESWAX, ℔	37 @	38	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,	2 40 @	2 75	
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	22½@	26	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	23 @	25½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	25½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	25½@	26	
Dundee	00 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Anc'r	27½@	28	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 50 @	1 55	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	8 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	0 00 @	6 50	
Fine	5 75 @	6 00	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	10 00 @	10 50	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 50	
GLUE, ℔ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 45 @	1 50	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 05 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	9½@	10	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 45 @	1 50	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref'd	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	130 00@	135 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fir Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 70 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	09 @	52½	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 50	
Hard	0 00 @	1 50	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 60	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	2 75	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	6 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 25	
do No. 2	1 70 @	2 00	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	40	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 15	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 20 @	1 30	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	23 @	24	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon			
Hams	18 @	22½	
Middlings	20½@	21	
Shoulders	17½@	18	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'n	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'n	40 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	34 00 @	34 50	
Thin	32 00 @	33 00	
Prime	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	30 00 @	31 50	
SALT, Alum, per			
bag 2 bush	1 75 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	1 80	
from store	0 00 @	2 00	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	15 @	15½	
B	00 @	17	
A	00 @	18	
Crushed	18½@	19	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern	7 @	13	
Wilmington			
Ext. Family	10½@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	13 50 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	12 00 @	13 00	
Mill Fair	8 50 @	10 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	6 50	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, September 23, 1869.

TURPENTINE—There is nothing new to report in the market for this article during the week just closed. There has been a fair enquiry, and the quantity received has been insufficient for distilling purposes—none coming in from above tide-way, in consequence of the continued low stage of the water courses—and the market has ruled firm at $3 for virgin and $2 50 for yellow dip, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs. The sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	26	$3 00	$2 50
Saturday	25	3 00	2 50
Monday	87	3 00	2 50
Tuesday	301	3 00	2 50
Wednesday	41	3 00	2 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled quite steady, and prices are a shade higher.—There has existed a fair demand for foreign shipment, and parcels have found ready sale when offered—the market closing firm at 40 cents for country, at which sales have taken place to-day. The arrivals are very light, being confined to small lots by railroad, and there is little or none remaining in factors' hands. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	235 casks at	39 @39½	cents per gallon.
Saturday	248 "	" 39½	" " "
Monday	63 "	" 39½	" " "
Do	450 "	" 39¾	" " "
Do	250 "	" 40	" " "
Tuesday	220 "	" 39¾@39½	" " "
Do	80 "	" 40	" " "
Wed'nday	73 "	" 39½@40	" " "
Thursday	50 "	" 40	" " "

*N. Y. packages. Sale also on Friday of 100 Casks, (new N. Y. packages,) deliverable in October, sellers' option, at 39½ cents.

ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled quite dull, and all grades have been in limited request—though we have no material change to note as regards prices. The advices from abroad are less favorable, and this fact, together with the scarcity of shipping, has caused buyers to operate sparingly. Receipts are meagre, and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

Contracts—Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

In a late number of this paper we noticed a rumor about contracts alleged to have been recently given out by the new managers of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Major Guyon, Superintendent of said Road, informs us in person that *no* contracts have been made by the *new officers*, and that those made for fixing the road bed are *for less than* FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS *the mile*. The contracts for grading, as made by the old officers, have been sanctioned by the new Board as satisfactory.

As we stated, in noticing this rumor, it would give us real pleasure to find that there was no foundation in fact for it, we most gladly give this gratifying information from the second officer of the road. It will be received with that confidence to which its source entitles it.

While we watch with jealous care the interest of the road, we will not intentionally do a wrong, and shall most heartily rejoice in the successful management of the great work, no matter in whose hands it may be; and we will as cheerfully award credit whenever it may be due. The speedy completion of the road is the great object to be attained, and for that we work.

Papers having noticed our first article upon this subject will please copy this.

WE HAVE said that the *Standard* has systematically, not *openly*, opposed immigration. We only refer our readers to the columns of that paper for substantiation of our assertion. The system has been of this kind: by constantly misrepresenting our people as so inimically opposed to northerners as that those people would be unsafe in our midst; by falsely reporting outrages for which there was no foundation; by representations of ill treatment of foreigners, when there was no truth in the statement; by persistently pressing the claims of our newly enfranchised colored citizens to the prejudice of white men, and by constant, unfailing misrepresentation of the objects and assertions of those journals in the State which have been most active in trying to induce immigration from the North and from Europe, and now from China. This is our indictment, and every article in it can be proven, and that proof will be found mainly in the *Standard*. The course of our paper, so far as immigration is concerned, has not been influenced by party motives. We have had but one object in view, the increase of labor, and thereby the general development and improvement of the State. In our last editorial article on this subject, we appealed to *all classes, capable of aiding in this work*, to come to the State. That there was room enough and work enough for all. The *Standard* quotes our sentence about the Chinese, but he omits what we said to the Northern citizens of our own country, and to the immigrants from Europe. We stated, too, that we would have our population homogeneous if we could. We repeat it. If we could fill the State with our own race, we would hail such a consummation as the greatest social and political blessing. We are not afraid to take this position, but we wish to be fair to all; we *will* be just to all. We have no concealments to make. Democratic principles have ever received our support and always will; but these principles do not disfranchise the superior to favor the inferior. Democracy does not mean license. We make no appeals of demagogism to the working man. We make no false statements that there is plenty of negro labor and that it can be had for the paying for it. We say again, North Carolina needs population. We will work to get it, but we wish it to be such that the State will be benefited. Yes, we do want the Northern capitalist, the Northern mechanical skill and energy; we do invite the systematic, frugal and industrious European, and we here include the inhabitants of the British Isles; and we would induce the Chinese to come, so that they may apply their ingenuity and patience, to the great fields of varied industry which our country affords. We say all can come as "freemen and as equals under the law." We do not stultify ourselves and declare an equality of race which does not exist. We do not declare barbarians a people practicing the most ancient civilization of the world; nor do we by our acts exalt, at one step a race of slaves, from the beginning of the world, to the highest privileges of our boasted freedom and civilization. We will ever be just. We will do all to protect whomsoever may fall under our laws.

The laws place the colored citizen upon a civil equality with the white citizen.—We will not deprive him of *his* rights; we will protect him in them, but not to the prejudice and injury of our better white brother. This paper shall never appeal to passions and to ignorance. We will meet the issues of the day as they arise, and advocate what seems best for the general good. He who states that North Carolina, or any other Southern State, has enough labor; that the negro labor is sufficient; that it can be relied on for faithfulness or stability, is contradicted by the returns of our crops, and the experience of every man who has had to employ it for the last four years. Such unblushing statements are intended to deceive the whites where there is not negro labor, and to win favor with negro voters. The negroes themselves know that not much more than half of their number is at work, and the better informed are seriously concerned at this state of affairs. Our object is to bring in population. We will practice no deception. We know that competition excites enterprise. If laborers, mechanics, farmers and capitalists seek our favored country, those classes now among us must nerve themselves to better action, or an abler class of society will supplant them. For the good, the industrious and the capable among our present inhabitants we have no fears, nd as for the vicious, the idle and the worthless, we say, in all reason, the sooner they are supplanted the better.—It is charged that the former slave owners wish to build up an aristocracy; that they would degrade the white workingman. White men of North Carolina, we simply ask you to reflect for a few moments and ask who were the slave-owners. Let us answer: those men who had brains enough to manage what they inherited, and the much larger number of men, poor when starting life, who bought out the thriftless. Half the large plantations of the South are now owned by men who started life without a slave to their name. They got these plantations and the negroes upon them, before the war, by their own industry and energy. Are these men aristocrats? The farmers of North Carolina and planters are as honest, as correct, as generous, and as kind as any men on God's earth, and they are able to defend themselves in a far more effective way with the ballot, than we can by what may fall from our pen. North Carolina will have labor. Labor means population. We are upon record and will abide the issue of our acts.

A correspondent of the Wilmington *Journal*, whose letter appears as an *editorial*, seems to believe that Germans and Irishmen are no better than the Chinamen. Hear him:

"Congress has power only to 'establish an uniform rule of naturalization.' Consequently, so long as the Germans and Irish are allowed to come, the Chinese can come also and on the same terms. All come as freemen and all come as equals."

"All come as freemen, and all come as *equals!*" We differ entirely with the writer. We can never admit that the barbarian Chinaman is the equal of the civilized European. We can never admit that the Pagan is the equal of the Christian. There is no nation more enlightened, more scholarly, than the German. Is the degraded, beastly Chinaman the equal of a German?

There is no nation whose people excel in generosity, noble impulses, wit, and bravery the Irish people. Is the blear-eyed, cowardly Chinaman the equal of the brave Irishman? He who dares say so must indeed be blind. How do our German and Irish friends like being lowered to the level of the brutal Chinese? Do they agree in this estimate placed upon them by this Democratic paper? We do not believe it. We have too much respect for our German and Irish fellow-citizens to believe that they would submit to such an insult.

We publish the above article in full from the Raleigh *Standard*, to let our readers see how arguments and facts are met by the leading Radical paper of the State. So frequently has that paper appealed to the ignorant prejudices of the negro that in transferring them to intelligent white men, the editor, unmindful of the change, makes no effort to hide his flimsy demagogism.

In the first place it comes with bad grace from a paper to attack as an editorial the views of a correspondent which places at the head of its own columns the announcement that "We are not responsible for the views of correspondents."—The mere fact that the letter in question was placed upon the second or *editorial* page of the paper in no wise makes it "appear as an *editorial*." The arrangement of matter in newspapers is altogether a question of taste, and in view of the large advertising patronag of the JOURNAL, a question also of necessity. Some papers do not feel the same necessity for economising space.

But what we object to in the article of the *Standard* is the total and disingenuous misrepresentation of our correspondent. Is that paper warranted, by the extract from the letter which it published, in its statement that our correspondent "seems to believe that Germans and Irishmen are no better than the Chinamen"?—Is there any intimation in the extract or the entire article that the "barbarian Chinaman is the equal of the civilized European"? or "the Pagan the equal of the Christian"? Is not the whole article the most palpable misrepresentation? Had not the words of the letter been published we would have thought the misrepresentation was wilful; as it is, it is merely stupid.

Our correspondent in the extract quoted was arguing as to the right of Chinamen to come to this country and become citizens, and possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed and possessed by other foreign born American citizens.—That as Congress has power only to "establish an *uniform* rule of naturalization," *consequently* all COME as freemen and all COME as equals. The very next sentence to those quoted by the *Standard* (and that paper for some reason omitted to italicise the word *uniform* in making the extract) shows to what this equality refers. as will be seen below. How any one can read the following paragraph from the letter of our correspondent and pretend not to know that "equality before the law" was referred to, is either blind, stupid or worse. When we read day by day from the columns of that paper of the equality of the whites and blacks, we are somewhat inclined to doubt the sincerity of its new born zeal for the German and Irish, and suspect the tears which it sheds to be manufactured for the occasion. In this case the *Standard's* "sweet German accent and right Irish brogue" is most awkwardly affected.

We republish the paragraph from which the extract commented upon is taken:

"But suppose, however, for the sake of the argument, that it is desirable to prevent this proposed addition to the labor of the country, how can it be done? We can prevent it only by an entire change in the fundamental law of the land. If a thousand Chinamen publish in all the papers to-morrow morning their intention to take up their residence in this city there is no power under the law to stop them. In defiance of the wishes of the citizens, the Mayor, the Grand Jury, the City Judge, the Governor, President and Congress, those Chinese can come to Wilmington, declare their intention to become fully naturalized and possess and enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed and possessed by other foreign born American citizens.—Congress has power only "to establish an *uniform* rule of naturalization." Consequently, so long as the Germans and Irish are allowed to come, the Chinese can come also and upon the same terms. All come as freemen and all come as equals. For this equality of the Chinese with negroes before the law and for their rights under the law to enjoy the privileges of American citizens, we have to thank those of our rulers and citizens who made the Fourteenth Article (Howard Amendment) a part of the United States Constitution, who are now following it up with the Fifteenth Amendment. If any harm comes of Chinese suffrage, upon their shoulders, and not upon ours, rests the responsibility. In the olden and honest time each State exercised a control over the right of suffrage, at least in State elections, and granted or withheld it from the citizen in such cases as in the discretion of the Legislature seemed proper."

THE Governor of Minnesota writes that emigrants are settling upon the public lands in that State, at the immense rate of fifty thousand per annum, and that the number is largely increasing.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Corruptions of the State Government—The Sentinel—Text Books for the Public Schools—Chatham Railroad Bonds—State Bonds—Revenue, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, Sept. 14th, 1869.

I had supposed that Raleigh, during the recess of the Legislature and the Supreme Court, for it is to be regretted that this august tribunal has surrounded itself with the ugly suspicions which environ the other departments of the State government, would be something like Raleigh of old, and one could enjoy the company of pleasant friends without being harassed by the recital and renewal of the villainies of the past winter. But I find corruptions as rife now as at any previous time in the history of the present corrupt administration. In contemplating these which have already been exposed and those which day after day are coming to the surface, I wonder when North Carolina will get rid of the disgrace which they bring upon her, or her people get done paying the expenses which they entail. Men to-day are occupying high places in our State government and in charge of important State works, and manipulating State bonds, whose crimes, if proper punishments were meted out to them, should be engaged in erecting the stockade around the penitentiary grounds now in course of construction near this city, marking the confines of their future homes.

The people of North Carolina have reason to congratulate themselves that they have so watchful and bold a *Sentinel* upon the watchtower under the direction of such a fearless commander as that over which Mr. TURNER presides. Nothing escapes his notice, and he never hesitates to do his duty without regard to persons. He has brought to light lately several new rascalities by which the people of the State are being defrauded out of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars. When or where these villainies will end no one can tell. Our people, by a criminal apathy and senseless fear, permitted these men to curse their State by their official existence, and now we are paying dearly for our folly.

Among the more recent developments by which the people are to be defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars is in regard to the selection of Text Books for the Public Schools, as furnished by the official report of the Board of Education and the editorials of the *Sentinel* and the letter of the Rev. G. C. Connor, a worthy Baptist Divine of Atlanta, Georgia, who is the agent of that leading publishing house, D. Appleton & Co., of New York. Mr. Connor demonstrated to admission that the series of Arithmetics (Quackenbos') were superior to Davies', which were adopted, and although he offered them at twenty-two cents cheaper per set, and in case of adoption, the publishers obligated themselves to supply the books for *one year free of charge*, yet the others are selected. It is estimated that one hundred thousand copies of these sets will be needed, which foots up the snug sum of *twenty-two thousand dollars* that the parents and guardians of North Carolina must contribute to A. S. Barnes & Co. for the privilege of purchasing his inferior books for their children and wards. The same is true in regard to the series of Geographies.

Why is this? Why are our people to be taxed to enrich Barnes & Co., and deprive themselves of the handsome donation which a rival house proposed to confer? Why did Superintendent Ashley, that Radical paragon of piety, learning and refinement, (is he really a mulatto?) become the warm advocate, if not the agent, of Barnes & Co? Did, or did not Mr. Ashley receive a pecuniary benefit by the transaction?

The adoption of the national series of Readers, even at greater cost than such standard works as McGuffey's were offered at, can be easily and under the circumstances satisfactorily explained in the fact that they have *heretofore been used almost exclusively in the negro schools*. Ashley will be satisfied if he can educate the white children of the State up to his estimate of the negro standard.

This transaction will be further considered in these columns.

The second exposure is in regard to the Chatham Railroad Bonds. It will be remembered that by the efforts of THE JOURNAL, in which this paper had the efficient co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of our city, these Bonds were thrown out of the Stock Board of New York, and were subsequently pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the Treasurer prohibited from issuing them. It now appears that they were sold in New York, and I learn that some of the coupons have been presented for payment. The Treasurer, in a letter to the *Sentinel*, which will be published to-morrow, attempts to reconcile this matter by alleging that the Bonds had been issued before the case was brought before the Courts. What wonderful haste. The act was attacked by your paper immediately upon its passage as unconstitutional. Your position was sustained by the action of the Chamber of Commerce. The legal opinion of Mr. B. F. MOORE, sustaining both, was published very shortly afterwards in the JOURNAL. Yet in *two months* after the passage of the act, the plates for the Bonds were prepared. The Bonds and Coupons had to be signed, the first by the Governor and Treasurer, the latter by the Treasurer. Here the work of four or five months was crowded into two, and by working night and day, the Governor and his Treasurer succeed in placing upon the market Bonds whose validity were more than questioned, and when they had every reason to believe that it would become the subject of judicial investigation. It is said very publicly here, and asserted that the proof can be adduced, that the *President of the Chatham Railroad paid quite a large sum for this hot haste of the Treasurer.*

This matter also will form the subject of future comments. The people should know how they are being swindled for the benefit of "the Ring," who manipulate the finances and bonds of the State. I have been appalled at the bare recital of the various schemes for plundering and robbing the people which have been and are being carried on in this city.

It is rumored here that A. J. Jones, whose organs in this State are ridiculously attempting to bolster him up as the protector of the credit and bonds of North Carolina in Wall street, in connection with Swepson, has *loaned* the State the money to meet the October interest on the "Special Tax" Bonds, of which they have been large purchasers. If this *ruse* make them appreciate in value, they will sell and realize handsomely upon their investment. You may be sure of one thing, that the people will not be benefited by any advance in price. The speculators are quenching their thirst in the life's blood of the prosperity of the old State.

It is also further rumored that Littlefield has just received one hundred thousand dollars for his interest in his "Florida investments." I suppose this human vulture will now seek another field for his prey.

I enclose the correspondence between Superintendent Harris and Senator Galloway, presenting and receiving the "Iron Heel." If such paltry matters as those in issue between the Governor and Harris bring forth such emblems, how will history and art properly represent to future generations the damnable tyranny which the Radical party has exercised over the people of the South for the past few years? How ridiculous and trifling do such things seem when we compare them with the black record which Reconstruction has left in its wake.

The news from Maine was received with much satisfaction. It is the beginning of the end. Radicalism has met its doom. The imbecility of its demigod and the wickedness of its leaders have sounded its death-knell. The result in Maine decides the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. The "old party movement" is likely to be as active as the "new party movement."

Our interesting correspondent "Sometimes" is in the city and is investigating the Confederate Cemetery, Fair Grounds, Penitentiary, &c., and he promises to enlighten your readers upon these matters.

I called, upon invitation, to see Prof. Bernhardt, in his rooms at the Yarborough House. I found him very busy, and learn from those who had purchased his justly celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles that they are all he represents them to be. He appears to be a master of his profession and enjoys a good reputation.

THE statement that the veteran journalist, James Gordon Bennett, was lying almost at the point of death at his residence on Washington Heights, is untrue. Mr. Bennett is enjoying better health than for many months past.

Governor Walker, of Virginia.

GOV. WALKER has accepted the provisional appointment of Governor tendered him by General CANBY, and will reach Richmond on the 21st, ready to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Advertising.

The New Yorkers seem to appreciate the value of advertising. The "Park fence," and unsightly board structure fencing off the lower angle of the City Hall Park, where the new postoffice is about to be erected, has been leased at auction by a firm for two years for *fifteen thousand dollars*, to be used to put posters on. As large as this sum is these parties appreciated the value of the privilege which they had purchased, as is proved by renting it a few days afterwards to Bonner for *Ledger* advertisements, *at the rate of eighty-six thousand dollars per annum*. What do our advertisers think of that?

Age of the Prince Imperial.

The late illness of the Emperor Napoleon has drawn attention to his heir. One paper speaks of him as "a lad of fifteen." Another (the London *Times*) says "he is little over thirteen years old." Another says his birthday is next March, but how old then is not stated. We suppose he will then be fourteen. He is represented as tall for his age, but some of the papers say he has undergone a great change since his mysterious illness last year. Before that he was said to be very bright and lively, but since, he has lost his mind, and is very little above an idiot.

The Cotton Crop.

The very serious injury from rust sustained by the cotton crop over much of the surface of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and the damage done by the caterpillar in Southwestern Georgia and Florida, have induced persons interested in this article, and whose information and experience qualify them to judge, to lower their estimates of the growth from the figures assumed by them a few weeks since. The crop formerly estimated at two million seven hundred thousand to two million eight hundred thousand bales it is now thought will not be more than two million four hundred thousand to two million five hundred thousand bales, or about what it was during the last two years. As these estimates are based upon information from the crop in its present advanced state they can be relied upon with some degree of certainty.

We regret that the long continued drought has materially injured the cotton prospects in Edgecombe, Wilson, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Carteret, Pitt and Beaufort. Still we are inclined to believe that a good yield will be realized in these counties.

THE South, notwithstanding the destruction of its whole system and the reduction in the quality of its labor and the extreme poverty in which it was left four years ago, has so far recuperated, under the most adverse circumstances, as to step in front of the great West at the centre of trade, New York. Reports through the leading journals of that city announce that Southern buyers are sought by every class of merchants. The acute business men of that wonderful Emporium of Commerce have already found out that to the staples of the South must they, as well as the nation, look for the means with which to carry on trade and pay their debts.—They have learned that the "chivalry," which is so much mocked at the North, may well be courted when strict integrity is needed in the discharge of obligations. Poor, down-trodden, misrepresented, maligned, though they have been, the vigor, the energy and the intellect of the Southerners, with their fruitful soil and genial climate, have already placed them in command of the trade of the nation, and we shall soon find that as our buyers are now sought as reliable payers, so will our statesmen be called to the councils of the nation as pillars able to support the tottering fabric of the Republic.

We have borne our humiliation with a fortitude which will justify us in exulting in our victory. Southern brains and Southern honor will as surely preside in the chair of State as that Southern cotton rules at the seat of commerce.

Fatal Accident on the South Carolina Railroad.

We have received information of a fatal accident on the South Carolina Railroad on yesterday (Saturday) morning. The express freight train from Charleston to Columbia, consisting of thirteen freight and two passenger cars, ran through an opening of the trestle near the Congaree river, within two and a half miles of Kingsville, about 2½ o'clock Saturday morning. The engine and the thirteen freight cars went through the opening. The two passenger cars remained on the track and thus escaped. In a few minutes the locomotive exploded and the freight cars were were all burned.

The engineer, a Mr. Hargrove, and one of the firemen, Mr. Gilbert, were scalded to death. The other fireman, Mr. Burns, was badly scalded, but it is hoped that he will recover—it is strongly probable that he will get well. These men were all of Charleston.

It seems an act of special providence that the passenger cars were also not precipitated down the trestle. The accident was caused by a fallen tree which shattered the track and knocked down a portion of the trestle.

THE ROBESON OUTLAWS.—A letter to a friend in this city from a gentleman in Robeson makes known further particulars regarding the gang of outlaws and desperadoes, headed by the notorious Henry Berry Lowry, which have so long infested Robeson county. The gang, it appears from this information, extends through Whiteville, Wilmington, Georgetown, (S. C.,) Goldsboro', Raleigh and Fayetteville, and numbers several hundred, both white and black.

This information is obtained by one who is at the head of a movement against these desperadoes, who has actively traced up the gang from point to point and who has the names of many of the members, and is in possession of important facts that will prove startling, and will before many days make important arrests. We wish him all success in this work and trust that he will be the means of bringing many of these offenders to justice, and thus rid this section of dangerous characters by whom the public peace is continually placed in jeopardy.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE GAME.—A gentleman residing in Brunswick county, who has been coming to this market for the past thirty-five years, was made on Friday the victim of the "confidence men" who infest this city. Our friend brought to market a cart load of potatoes and had but three bushels left when he was approached by the rogues. Their manner of approach was this: One of them came up the cart and desired to buy the potatoes, and agreed to take all that were left at a certain price. Running his hand into his pocket as if to draw the money, the rogue stopped suddenly and said that one bushel of the potatoes was for Mr. Agostini, and that he would soon carry them to this gentleman's store near by and return in a few minutes. Another bushel he said was for his friend (an accomplice standing by) who would direct the gentleman where to carry the third bushel, to his store up-town, and he was to pay twenty cents additional for the trouble. The owner of the potatoes was so taken in by the rogue's apparent honesty and simplicity, that he permitted two bushels to be removed—one as if going to Mr. Agostini's, and the other by the friend as if to his house. The accomplice in a few minutes, the principal not appearing, offered to show the owner of the potatoes to the store up-town, where he said the money surely awaited him. The gentleman went, but had not proceeded far before the rogue gave him the slip and took to his heels. Immediately it flashed across the mind of our country friend that he had been imposed upon, and returning to Mr. Agostini's store and finding that no potatoes had been brought there, the additional fact was manifested that he was the loser of two bushels of potatoes.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—A new variety of oats, called the Norway Oats, have been tested by prominent planters in the South the past season, and with astonishing results. We learn that the proprietors have published the results of these experiments, as stated by those who tested them, with a full and interesting history, illustrated, which any one interested can have free, by addressing D. W. Ramsdell & Co., Box 5,689, New York. This matter is worthy of attention, as it seems to indicate a new branch of profitable agriculture for the South. d&w1t

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DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are indebted to Mr. Chas. Hibbard, Clerk of the U. S. District Court, for the following discharges in bankruptcy, in addition to those already published:

Guilford—Jacob Deans, Orlando B. Hinshaw.
Forsythe—Samuel Alspaugh, Coleman B. Zigler, Isaac Tise.
Rockingham—A. S. Ward, Jones W. Burton, Milton H. Saunders, John H. Clarke.
Davidson—Wm. E. Roberson, John Mikel.
Randolph—John R. Caverness, John M. Green.
Caswell—Wm. E. Walters, Thos. C. Dodson, Daniel McLaughlin.
Orange—D. H. Hamilton, Jr.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

THE COTTON CROP IN NORTHAMPTON.—We are pained to learn that the cotton crop in Northampton will fall short at least one-half of what was expected. This will be a severe blow to the good people of that county.—Roanoke *News*.

For the Journal.

"The Iron Heel."

Hon. C. L. Harris, Supt. Public Works.

SIR:—Accompanying this communication you will receive an Iron Heel. It is an embodiment of that principle which of late you have so happily illustrated. Rest assured that Eastern as well as Western North Carolina is with you, and on presenting you with this Iron Heel, it is hoped that you may be stimulated to renewed exertions, that with the iron heel of justice you may trample in the dust all your opponents and oppressors, no matter who they may be or however high their political or official positions.

In behalf of New Hanover county,
I subscribe myself very respt'y,
A. H. GALLOWAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
RALEIGH, Sept. 6, 1869.

Hon. A. H. Galloway,
Senator New Hanover Co., N. C.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind and appreciative communication, dated Raleigh, Sept. 4th, 1869, accompanied by an "Iron Heel," "illustrating the embodiment of that principle which of late I have so happily illustrated."

I desire at this opportunity to express my acknowledgments and heartfelt gratitude for the token of esteem that you have tendered to me in the name of New Hanover County, and that the principle which I have acted upon is based upon a determination to distribute equal rights and justice to the whole of the State of North Carolina in my official capacity. If my humble efforts so far have been conducive of satisfaction and appreciation to the County of New Hanover, I assure you that the knowledge that I have defended the rights of the State will arouse me to greater exertion and stimulus in defending what I consider to be my rights by virtue of the office I hold.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
C. L. HARRIS,
Supt. of Public Works.

For the Journal.

Education---Sisters of Mercy.

The securing of a permanent foundation of Sisters of Mercy for Wilmington, by Bishop Gibbons, as announced in the *Journal* of the 9th instant, is rather a singular event in North Carolina. One, however, that cannot be looked upon with disfavor by any class, whilst it must afford sincere gratification to those who know and can appreciate the benefits which this institute has so widely diffused.

The unremitting labors of the good Sisters in the promotion of education and the relief of suffering humanity, are what chiefly commend them to public regard and approbation. But high and undeniable as their merits are, in respect to these points, still higher virtues, on which it is needless to dwell, might with equal justice be awarded to them.

It might fairly be inferred that for training effectively the young of their own sex, and preparing them to act well their part in life, these ladies—such of them as fill the educational department—are peculiarly fitted; since with the highest attainments and after the strictest probation, they consecrate their lives to the delicate and arduous task, deeming it a religious duty to devote all their energies to the moral and intellectual advancement of the pupils confided to their guardianship. Happily, in the present case there is no necessity to rely on conclusions that may be impugned. The excellence of the educational system pursued by the Sisters is attested by its success. Ladies whose minds and manners have been formed in foundations of mercy, are to be met with in many of the States, adorning the most refined circles by their intelligence and accomplishments; presenting in their own persons the best examples of the social and domestic virtues and foremost in all offices of charity and of kindness.

It is not the rich and prosperous only that benefit by the teachings of the sisterhood. When their circumstances or numbers admit, they open schools for the gratuitous instruction of the children belonging to the classes less favored by fortune, and spare no exertions to render them useful and worthy members of society. Sometimes they devote themselves entirely to the education of the poor, generally with the most edifying results.

However scowling the reception some have been disposed to allot to the Sisters on their first entrance into a place with the view of effecting a settlement, embittered prejudice has soon given way to gratitude and admiration. It is quickly seen that no unfortunate, of whatever creed, is beyond the pale of their sympathy; that their charities are limited only by their means; that, if money or property increases in their hands, it serves not for purposes of luxury, or to provide themselves with additional comforts, but to widen the sphere of their good deeds. The Sister of Mercy, when out of the precincts of her cloister, will be found cherishing the orphan, feeding the hungry, visiting the sick, giving solace to affliction in the dreariest haunts of misery. Who more calmly exposes herself to death amid the horrors of the plague-stricken city? Can it be averred that the dying stranger, homeless and friendless, was ever left destitute of earthly succor, when it was possible for a Sister of Mercy or of Charity to soothe the bitter agony of his desolate hour?

What would form the brightest page in the annals of the Sisterhood will never be fully disclosed to the world. In many if not in most cases the foundations of the order commenced with scanty resources and under heavy discouragements. Yet, through toil and privation, through humiliation and suffering, the Sisters marched steadily onward, never relaxing in their benevolent efforts, never losing for a moment their confidence in the protection of God till at length they overcame the difficulties that barred their path and happier days succeeded. The laurel which crowns such triumphs blooms not on earth.

In her daily ministrations, and in the exercise of those virtues of self-sacrifice which, in great measure, make up the sum of her life, the Sister of Mercy or of Charity so far transcends the ideal of woman presented by poets, that no one, however qualified, could speak of her as she deserves without seeming exaggeration.—Even these feeble and inadequate remarks may appear liable to a like imputation. But the writer has never been acquainted with any member of the order. He has, however, heard much relative to these ladies; he has known many who were educated by them, more who were relieved by them, and he has kept far within the measure of his information.

By the introduction of the order into Wilmington Bishop Gibbons will effect a noble work, the good results of which will not be restricted to those of his own communion. Whilst the beautiful and impressive in character, and the beneficent in action have influence over the hearts of men, Sisters of Mercy will not fail to secure respect and consideration among the communities in which they reside. A.

Sparkling Catawba Correspondence.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS,
September 10th, 1869.

Messrs. Editors:—Since my letter on the Tournament we have been indulging again in a series of "Tableaux Vivant," which would have done credit to a city party, who had access to a theatre, stage, scenery and wardrobe, to assist them in carrying out their design. But of course it was entirely an impromptu affair with us. Indeed there has been no set of health and pleasure seeking people gathered together at any watering-place this Summer who have had a more charming season than the guests of the Sparkling Catawba. As at the Tournament the "Young American" element predominated; but that did not detract at all from the beauty or intellect of the pictures portrayed.—For who does not love to look upon a picture of innocent childhood. And how cunning are their attempts at "playing grown folks." Among our guests is a charming party from Augusta, Ga., who with the greatest kindness and interest aided the "little folks" in getting up their Tableaux. Soon after tea all the guests gathered in the ball-room, and after a piece of music from the band, the curtain rose, disclosing the first picture, which was "The Music Master;" a gay young miss, with a careless regard for the music, listened to the master's story of his love, kneeling as he whispered it.—But in this case, as in almost every other, the "course of true love did not run smooth"—far in the back ground stands the indignant father. Next came "Silence," a darling little curly headed girl, who lay as if sleeping on a lounge, while a doting young mother bent over her. Then came "*Liberty*," a beautifully draped figure, seated on a throne, with kneeling figures around it, in adoration. Ah! who would not adore that most prized of all blessings—glorious liberty!!! None know so well what a blessing it is as those who have lost it; our own dear Southern people. But I suspect Liberty in this instance was as much *a misnomer* as it is in reality with us. For the young lady who represented it had just put on the yoke of matrimony, and I am sure that all married ladies will agree with me, that there is about as much liberty in married life as there in the South to-day. "The Gamblers" came next in order, and was carried out true to the life, by the three young men who sat around the table, wholly unconscious of the gentle, loving woman who stood with grief and consternation written in her face. "*Sic semper tyrannis*" came next, and very exultant was the victor, as he trod upon his fallen foe." "Night and Morning" was a beautiful picture, "Morning" draped in a rosy cloud, and "Night," with her black lace mantle studded with stars, and the crescent upon her brow. "The Four Seasons" then came.—And next in order "Joan of Arc" at the stake, by far the most beautiful picture of the series. The fair young face thrown back with up-lifted eye, and long black hair veiling her neck and shoulders. "Past, Present and Future" followed, and then came "Rebecca and Rowena." Circassian Slave came next, and was a very pretty picture. The whole was completed by an exquisite picture entitled the "May Queen," which included all the children who had taken part. And very lovely they looked in their pure white dresses, garlanded with wild wood flowers. The evening's entertainment concluded with an original Pantomime, made up and enacted on the spur of the moment, which gave great amusement to the children, to say nothing of the "grown folks." During the interval between the tableaux, the band discoursed sweet music for the entertainment of the audience, who would have grown very weary during the necessary delay, but for the music. Now, I know Mr. Editor, you will wish you had been here to enjoy all I have described, and especially when I tell you the "half has not been told."—Then be sure and come next Summer, and we will have a repetition of both Tournament and Tableaux, for your especial benefit. Until then, adieu.

PROGRAMME.

I.
MUSIC MASTER.
Mr. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. Maxwell.

II.
SILENCE.
Miss Walker, Rosa Belle Engelhard.

III.
LIBERTY.
Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Maxwell, Dr. Gregory, Mr. Sanders.

IV.
GAMBLERS.
Mrs. Sanders, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Hall, Dr. Gregory.

V.
SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.
Eddie Engelhard, —— Fremont.

VI.
NIGHT AND MORNING.
Miss Lizzie Maxwell, Lily VanBokkelen.

VII.
FOUR SEASONS.
Misses Grimes, Fremont, Hall, VanBokkelen.

VIII.
JOAN OF ARC.
Miss Pet Brice.

IX.
PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.
Misses Hall, Bhober, Fremont,

X.
REBECCA AND ROWENA.
Misses Place Engelhard, Mary Gowan.

XI.
CIRCASSIAN SLAVE.
Miss Mary Fremont.

XII.
MAY QUEEN.
Miss Mary Fremont surrounded by children.

XII.
PANTOMIME.
Mr. Hall, Eddie Engelhard, — Fremont.

Bone Felon.

Of all painful things can there be any so excruciatingly painful as a bone felon? We know of none that flesh is heir to, and as this malady is quite frequent and the subject of much earnest consideration, we give the latest recipe for its cure, which is given by that high authority, the London Lancet:

As soon as the pulsation which indicates the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

A Large Fortune.

A Miss Grey, of Washington, county, N. Y., a milliner, thirty years old, was engaged to a young Englishman a few years ago. He died before the time fixed for their marriage, and left her seventeen millions of dollars. The natural heirs of the young man contested the will, but in vain, and the young lady is to receive the first installment of her large possessions in December next. Five millions of dollars are to be sent her then, and the balance as soon as possible.